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GLADE & Co., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,286—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1888.

TANAGRA FIGURES.

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OF
TINTED STATUETTES
FROM TANAGRA, GREECE.
R. LEUCHNER, VIENNA.
Illustrated Catalogues of this beautiful series of classic Statuettes, on application at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
B. L. GANGES	4194	800	E. Stewart	20th April
B. M. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	27th "
** ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	27th "
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.
* SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th May.
B. L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th "
				Tuesday
" ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B. L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th "
* ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th "
B. L. CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	26th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked B. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by these vessels change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as a boveon (or about) the following dates :—April 21st and May 5th, and 19th. And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 13, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th May	1st July.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey to Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.			To sail.
BISAGNO	...	"	21st April 1888.
STURA	..	"	12th May 1888.

...s of Information and other particulars ..., Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
...hinatune Circle, Bombay, March 23, ...

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Boehtinger	4,600	650	1st May.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,300	550	25th April.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	2th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Maiusa			14th May. 1888.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For farther particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

"DAMASCUS."—This magnificent new steamer belonging to the ABERDEEN LINE will leave BOMBAY for LONDON DIRECT, on or about the 8th May. The steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess, and is provided with every comfort for passengers. Fitted throughout with electric light. Intending passengers can inspect the vessel, which is anchored in the stream. A milk cow carried on board.

"AUSTRALASIAN."—The sister-ship of the above will also sail for London on or about 20th May, and passages will be available after arrival in Bombay on or about 23rd April.

Both these steamers, it is expected, will make the passage to London in not more than 22 days, the record of previous voyages.

For particulars as to passage money, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 17th April, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
CLAN GRAHAM	3,000	C. Alexanderson	25th Apl. 1888.

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers will be booked through to London (overland, from Marseilles) by these steamers, and passages are granted on favorable terms.

For particulars as to Cabins plans, passage money, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

NOTES
ON
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COCONADA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th April, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bahrein, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "UMBALLA," 1,908 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, 14th May, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,400 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY at noon, and MARMAGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m.; or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s.s. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, will leave the same ports, at same hours, on SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	" 7 8
Do.	Deck without diet	" 1 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th April, 1888. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *via* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA	1880	On or about 24th May 1888.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th March, 1888. Agents.

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SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

No. 1.—14 inches Square, White Ground, pretty mixed fancy border. Re. 1-2, each.
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No. 5.—20 inches Square, White Ground, very neat and pretty Ring pattern border in assorted colours. Each, Re. 1-8.
No. 6.—20 inches Square, White Ground, stylish fancy borders. Each, Re. 1-8
No. 7—20 inches Square, White Ground, tasteful mixed border in a variety of colours. Each, Re. 1-8.
No. 8.—20 inches Square, White Ground, fashionable Small pattern mixed colour border. Each, Re. 1-8.
No. 9.—20 inches Square, White Ground, stripe and diamond pattern border. Choice assortment. Each, Re. 1-8.
No. 10.—20 inches Square, White Ground, elegant key pattern border in many colours. Each, Re. 1-8.
No. 11—20 inches Square, White Ground, rich plain colour borders, light and dark cardinal, navy and pale blue. Each, Re. 1-12.
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NOURISHING, APPETISING, PALATABLE. Consists of the finest Vegetables and Beef in a dry state. A delicious basin of Soup in a few minutes. Invaluable as a basis for ALL Brown Soups, and a capital addition to Irish Stew.

½ lb. tin, as. 6 ; ½ lb. tin, as. 10.

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WHITE (Vegetable) SOUP.

To meet a very general and increasing demand for a purely Vegetable Soup, Messrs. KING now introduce an article made entirely without Beef or Extract of Beef, forming of itself a delicious Soup, a basis or ground-work for all White Soups, etc. To the table of the Vegetarian and all who do abstain or desire to do so from fleshmeats this Soup must form a welcome and valuable addition.

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A 1 lb. tin equals 6 lbs. of Raw Potatoes, and is ready for use in a few minutes, costing no more than the Common Potatoe and no waste.

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Next term begins February 15th.
For particulars address the HEAD MISTRESS.

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TREACHER'S "KEEPER" GUN.

No. 5. D-B. B-L. C-F, Gun, 12 bore, Double Grip Action, Rebounding Locks, Left Barrel Choke, Engraved, &c. Price, Rs. 125 cash.
No. 7. Ditto. ditto. Superior quality and extra finish. Price, Rs. 150 cash.

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No. 9. D-B. C-F. Gun, 12 bore, Top Lever, Double Bolt, Snap Action, Rebounding Locks, Hammers below line of sight, Percussion Fence Action, Damascus Engraved Barrels, Left Choke, highly finished,
Price, Rs. 180 cash.
Nos. 12, 14 and 16. Ditto Ditto. Superior finish. Price, Rs. 225 to Rs. 295, cash.
Black Waterproof Cases with Fittings complete. Price Rs. 45 and 50, cash.
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FOR SHOT OR BALL.

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Case with Fittings complete for single or double Barrel Gun, Rs. 36.

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No. 67. Ditto. ditto. ·455 bore, Plated, Rs. 50.
No. 68. Ditto. ditto. ·476 bore, Blued, Rs. 50.
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No. 30. D.-B. B.-L. C.-F. Express Rifle, ·500 bore, Double Grip Action, Lever for Guard, Percussion Fence, Rebounding back action, Henry's Rifling, &c., Price, Rs. 300 cash.
No. 32. Ditto ditto ·450 bore, Rs. 300.
Black Waterproof Case with fittings complete. Price, Rs. 85, cash.

TREACHER'S ROOK RIFLES.

No. 40. Single Barrel, Breech-Loading Rook or Rabbit Rifle, ·380 bore, Side Lever, Snap Action, Superior finish, with brass Rod complete. Price, Rs. 85 cash.
No. 33. Ditto ditto ·360 bore, Martini-Henry Action, Rs. 105, cash.
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TREACHER'S "ARMY AND NAVY" REGULATION REVOLVER.

No. 70. Six Chambers, ·450 bore, Self-Extracting, Rebounding Hammer, &c., Blued Steel Barrel, &c., Price, Rs. 82, cash.
No. 71. Ditto ditto Plated, Rs. 87, cash.
No. 72. New ·455 Regulation Revolver, Blued Steel Barrel, Rs. 95, cash.
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NOTE.—The new Regulation Revolver, ·476, takes either the ·450 or ·455 Cartridge.

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PORTS 6 " " Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
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The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

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A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
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One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
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JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS ; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS ; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

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For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocke Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

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THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
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Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

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COMBINATION TEA	1-6 per lb.
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CLOCKS, RED AND BLACK MARBLE, mounted in real Bronze, tinted three shades. Beautiful MEXICAN ONYX, mounted in real Bronze, tinted in three shades,

Rs. 300 and Rs. 360 cash.
With pair vases to match,
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Guaranteed to be entirely London made throughout. The cases are of solid Mahogany.
Clocks, striking, Rs. 117 cash and Rs. 144 cash
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A FRAGRANT BREATH.
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AN essential requisite for the Toilet. Imparts a pearly whiteness to the Teeth, heals all diseases of the Gums, disinfects decayed Teeth, a delicious and fragrant Mouth-wash, purifies the Breath.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

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RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
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Per Bottle, Re. 1.

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KEMP'S
MILK OF ROSES.

SOFTENS the Skin, removes Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, &c., renders the Skin Smooth and Pearly, gives a Pure and Blooming Complexion, and restores and preserves Youthful Beauty.
Per Bottle, Re 1-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRICKLY-HEAT.

SUFFERERS from this annoyance are recommended to use "THYMOLITE," the New Antiseptic Toilet Powder. It allays the irritation of the skin, giving the most grateful relief. "THYMOLITE" is perfectly harmless, and may be applied with benefit to the most sensitive skin.

Per box ..... Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S COCA WINE.
A MENTAL AND MUSCULAR STIMULANT.

AFTER a dose of this Wine fatigue disappears and is succeeded by an indescribable calm and satisfaction, increased strength of Brain and Muscle, and a desire for Mental and Muscular occupation.

KEMP'S Coca Wine satisfies hunger and thirst, gives new strength to the exhausted, prolongs life, and imparts joy and happiness to those who are depressed.

KEMP & Co. prepare this Wine with great care by a process specially their own.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

TENDERS will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, Ceylon, until noon, the 15th August next, for the purchase of the Screw COMPOSITE, SCHOONER RIGGED STEAMER "SERENDIB," built to order of the Government of Ceylon in London, in 1871, by Messrs Money Wigram, of first-class materials, under special survey. The following are the steamer's dimensions : length 132·7," beam 22·4, depth of hold 13,' gross tonnage 406 tons, and register ten and ... tons. The engines are by Messrs. Penn, of ... nominal ; of horizontal trunk, surface condensing description. The steamer is to be fitted for steaming 8 to 9 knots, carries coal in bunkers for 6 days supply, and about 150 tons of cargo on a draft of 12 feet, and has first-class cabin accommodation for 15 passengers. Has lower beams in fore and afterhold, and a platform deck laid. Is well found in stores and spare machinery. Hull and Machinery in good order. Boiler, 6 years old.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to J. Donnan, Master Attendant of Fort of Colombo, Ceylon.

G. T. M. O'BRIEN,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 5th April, 1888.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free ; and Rs. 17 including postage for the United Kingdom

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, on account of the RAMNAVAMI HOLIDAY.

PROFESSOR CHATRE'S CIRCUS,
OPPOSITE THE CRAWFORD MARKET.
PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT, AT 9 P.M.,
AND
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, AT 4 P.M.,
ON WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS.
SEE HAND BILLS.

WITH EARLY POSSESSION.

TO BE LET.—A MODERN, SPACIOUS, and AIRY FLAT, BEST POSITION in the FORT. Newly decorated.
Well lighted on all sides; every accommodation.
To view, &c.—Apply HOAR & Co., Rampart Row.

S. "HORN HEAD" arrived from London via Kurrachee, 19th April, 1888.
CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for my countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.
The steamer's surveyor, Capt. CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the Landing sheds. After removal from the Landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. No claims will be paid after sailing of the steamer.
JOHN U. HEYN,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th April, 1888.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have APPOINTED MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 30th instant and 1st proximo for the purpose of BALLOTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of Mr. JAMES G. SMITH, who has obtained six months' leave of absence.
The ballot-box will be open at the office of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m., on each of the above days.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

THE following gentleman has been duly nominated and seconded as a candidate for election by Rate-payers as a Member of the Municipal Corporation at the election to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 25th April, 1888:—

Name of Candidate.	Nominated by	Seconded by
Mr. Narayen Gunesh Chandavarker.	Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E.	Mr. Damodher Thackersy Moolji.

F. L. CHARLES,
Actg. Municipal Commr. for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commr's. Office, Bombay, 19th April, 1888.

"INDIAN ENGINEERING:"
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL.
Edited by PAT. DOYLE, C. E.
The recognised organ of the Profession.
Circulated throughout India.
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LISTS OPEN TO INSPECTION.
Address: SPENCE'S HOTEL, CALCUTTA.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Comparative Summaries of Exports ... date as per Ships' Manifests, with the ... month, and for the same period as far ... from Bombay, up to ... total Exports for the ... respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Impor... back as 1870 and 1876 of Yarn into Bombay from Great B... the total for the month and the sa... of Piece-Goods and ... 70 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchan... tain up to date, with ... period as far back as ... List of Vessels in Bombay Harb... cation, arrivals and departure... ge.
week, and Vessels expected fr... our on the date of publi c
Charters and Engagements ... s of Vessels during th...
Annual Subscription ... om Out and Home Ports.
Single Copy .....
IN THE HIGH C... in advance.... Rs. 10
.....Annas 4

TESTAMENTA... COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
VICTORIA, by ... of Great Bri... RY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
Faith, Emp... the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom
Petition... tain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the
RADI... ress of India.
W... for Probate of the last Will and Testament of
...BAI (widow of SHAH KHUSHALDAS BHAGVANDAS of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.
SHAH VITHALDAS SUKHRAM, the sole ... Executor named in the Will.....Petitioners
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.
Witness, Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 14th day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.
J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay
The 14th day of April, 1888.
L. N. BANAJI,
MESSRS. MANSUKHLAL and DAMODAR, Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given to the public that Dr. JUMNADASS PREMCHAND has contracted to purchase from JOAO DAMESINO D'ALMEIDA, WARDEN and TREASURER of the Cathedral of N. S. da Esperanca, on behalf of himself and other Wardens of the said Church, the following immoveable properties. Any person or persons claiming to the said properties by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise, are required to make same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in the Albert Building, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, and that otherwise the sale would be completed without regard to their claims, and that the same, if any, would be considered as having been waived.
Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being on the East side of Mahallarrow Wady Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Municipal Taxes under Ward C. Nos. 4401 and 4402, Street No. 5 C., and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 19, new No. 123, and new Survey No. 474, containing by admeasurement 331 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the East by the property of Antonio Pereira, on the West by the Mahallarrow Wady lane, on the North by the property of Nicholas de Veda, and on the South by the property hereinafter secondly described.
Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the East side at Mahallarrow Wady Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-disurict of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor of Municipal taxes under Ward C. No. 4399 and 4400, street No. 4 (1), and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 19, new No. 124, and new survey No. 482, containing by admeasurement 916 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Tapidass Varidass, and partly by the property of Manual de Monte, on the west by the said Mallarwady lane, on the north by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and on the south by the property of Kessauram Ramchundrah.
Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Mahallarrow Wady Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 205 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C. No. 4411, Street No. 11, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 19, new No. 119, new Survey No. 475, and bounded on the East by the said Mahallarrow Wady Lane, on the West and South by the General Assembly Institution, and on the North partly by the said Mahallarrowwady Lane, and partly by the property of Aleno de Souza. All the above-mentioned properties were formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Church.—Dated this 19th day of April, 1888.
JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKER, & DINSHA,
Purchasers Attorneys.

THE CHEAPEST OF ALL CHEAP WATCHES.
WHY pay Rs. 8 and As. 8 for an American notion when you can get
A REAL KEYLESS WATCH
with white enamel dial at
Rs. 8—ONLY—Rs 8.
This Watch is supplied in good case with spare Mainspring and spare Glass with
ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE,
at
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, or POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT'S AUCTION, TO-MORROW, a handsome black NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

KIOTO! KIOTO! KIOTO! The cheapest and neatest Pattern in crockery, Registered in London, Tea Set, 27 pieces, Rs. 6-14. Dinner Set, 60 pieces, Rs. 42-14.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

VICTORIA and HORSE FOR SALE. Cost, Rs. 750. Price, Rs. 400.—Enquire at PALLONJEE'S HOTEL, Byculla.

WANTED, a TUBULAR BOILER for a 12 H. P. Engine.—Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN and Co., Bellasis Road.

MASTER REQUIRED for a steamer.—Apply by letter to "A. B." care of Messrs. RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE & Co., Forbes Street.

TO LET, five storeyed HOUSE, Central Locality, Fort, full light, open air, whole or in portion.—Apply R. NOWROJEE, Medow Street, No. 47.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—During my stay at the Alexandra Hotel, I have been made very comfortable indeed. The table kept is first-rate, and the proprietors are most obliging gentlemen in every way. I shall have much pleasure in recommending the Hotel to any of my friends, who may require a comfortable place to stay at.—Ed R. G. L. CARY, Lieut, Brigade Staff, Hyderabad. Terms Rs. 3 per diem.

CHOCOLATE, Coffee, and Tea, Sherry Cobbler, 7 kinds American drinks daily. Also Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs of the best brand at F. PELITI, 83, Medow Street, Fort.

WANTED, to PURCHASE an HOTEL, in good working order.—Address "W. H.", Temperance Hall, Lower Colaba, Bombay.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agents, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD"—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most reliable statistics

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

TO BE LET, THIRD FLOOR of House No. 23, Church Gate Street. Monthly rent, Rs. 40.—Apply First Floor.

BUNGALOW, at Mahableshwar, TO SUB-LET for remainder of hot season. "Westwood," one of the best Houses on the hill. For particulars apply to FRANK ORR, Mahableshwar.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S HOTEL, Oxford Street, Secunderabad.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street Secundrabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

SUPERIOR GRUYERE Fresh Chestnuts, Sweet Limes, Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Milan Sausages, Cacio Cavallo Matuga Raisins.—P. CASSANELLO & Co., 40 Medows Street.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS of every description. Latest catalogue forwarded on application to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

AIR-GUNS, complete with Case, Ammunition, Darts, Pinctures and Ramrod, at Rs. 40 L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

MUSICAL CHAIRS, MUSICAL DISCS ... ERS, Musical INKSTANDS, Musical ALBUMS and Musical TOYS.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice consignment of COOKING STOVES of various sizes. Adapted both for wood or coal.—GEYER and Co., Ld., Hornby Row, Bombay.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart row, Bombay.

DINING and BILLIARD TABLE combined by George Wright and Co., a new patent, to be seen in working order at Wm. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay. Also, full-sized at exceptional rates.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the ombay Government, dated the 26th March nd 25th July, 1884, respectively
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
B mbay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.
THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE of a very valuable and handsome collection of terra-cotta figures, busts, wall and table ornaments, flower vases, &c., seldom imported in Bombay.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th inst., sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—
An invoice of very valuable and handsome assortment of artistically made terra-cotta ware consisting of handsome figures and statues, busts, wall and table ornaments, flower baskets and vases, tobacco jars and various other decorated ornaments, figures, &c., of latest new designs.
The property is on view.
SALE OF PRINTING PAPERS, &c.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, sale to commence at 2 p.m., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—
A large quantity of printing papers, foolscaps, pot papers, blottings, note-papers, envelopes, &c.
Also an invoice of enamelled ware containing cheese, dessert, table and soup plates, flat dishes, baking pans, basins, jugs, &c.
10 cases extra superior manzanilla and fine sherry.
25 " claret.
5 " Marasque wine.
SALE OF MAURITIUS RUM.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of whom it may concern, and on account and at the risk of Dosabhoy Nesserwanjee Bharoocha.
Per s.s. "Warora."
D N B—2 casks containing 486 litres Mauritius Rum, 46 O. P.
Terms cash on or before delivery and deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Tenders, No. 16, Esplanade, near the Young Men's Christian Association Buildings, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogony square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, in good order, table ornaments, flower-vases, lamps, &c., the property of A. G. GARRETT, Esq., the same comprises glassware, crockery, and furniture such as a set of dining table in pieces, a set of drawing, room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, side board, whatnot, drawing-room, pier-side, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, marble-topped table and teapoys, cushioned and easy chairs, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, very little used and in good order, cabinet and chiffonier with mirrors, staff level with compass, iron bed-stead, chest of drawer, dressing table with dressing glass, mirror door almyra, carpets, table ornaments and flower vases, bath and dispense furniture copper utensils, &c.
The property on view.
SALE OF CARDAMOMS.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mooree Bazaar, Mandvee Bunder, by order and in the warehouse of Memon Osman Haje Jacoria, and on account and at the risk of Hussen Hajee Moosa of Alleppy.
Ex s.s. "Loodiana."
H.H.M.—15 bundles cardamom, "Takolum."
Ex s.s. "Salsalan."
15 bundles cardamom, "Takolum."
Ex s.s. "Lalpura."
3 bundles cardamom, No. 1.
5 bundles cardamom, "Kolum."
Ex "Pattimar" futtey salamati tandel Vittoor.
13 bundles cardamom "Takolum"
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
AUCTION SALE.
VALUABLE LAND AT MATHERAN.
Rare Opportunity: No such other plot available.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m.
A piece of land plot No. 5, containing 4 acres and 2 goontas situate on the West Road leading to Chowk Point, bounded on ... by the property of Sir ... Kanchoodas, K.C.S.I., on the ... by the property of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I. It is entirely open on the west side, and commands a charming view of the Parbul Hill Fort. The land is ... and large bungalows which can be built facing the delightful scenery. It has excellent approaches, and is in convenient proximity to Water, Bazaar, Post Office, &c. The annual ground-rent payable to Government is Rs. 20-8.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. GRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction Auction, at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " grey dhoties.
7 cases prints
2 " white sarees,
5 " grey sarees,
2 " grey dhotie fents.
1 bale containing 23 snabracks or saddle cloth.
5 cases, each 100 lb scarlet cut ... lb ties.
The property of an officer, consisting of wine, sherry, and finger glasses, cream jug, pint decanters, ruby champagne glasses and vases, water caraffes and table ornaments, dessert plates, fruit dishes, tea and coffee cups and saucers, flower vases and pots, fancy epergne, electro-plated butter pot, breakfast cruets, spoons and forks, knives and forks, table and wall lamps, door curtains, window screens and chicks, binoculars, Poona figures, China jar, octagon table, copper cooking pots, &c.
AT 2 P.M.
1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 light and handsome Deacton in good order.
1 strong and light dog-cart.
1 new English-built buggy on Cee-springs.
1 stud bred mare Happy Eliza, safe conveyance across country, regularly hunted this season, ridden by both master and whip, beautiful fencer, excellent hack, and is said to have been in harness.
The property of a gentleman going home.
1 light and handsome English-built mail phaeton by Taylor, London, in perfect order.
1 handsome Perth-shaped four-wheeled self-driving open carriage, a splendid lady's carriage for a pair of ponies.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.
On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms (first-floor) the valuable and handsome, carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.
The property will be on view three days before sale.
VALUABLE LIBRARY OF LAW AND OTHER BOOKS FOR SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
The valuable library, consisting of several hundreds of law and other books, the property of C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
Catalogues are published, and the books are on view.
SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
A collection of valuable books relating to history and antiquities, the propery of a gentleman changing his residence. Also a number of law and other books belonging to another gentleman.
Catalogues will be published and the books are on view.
SALE OF SHARES IN PEARSE & Co., LD.
On MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms if not previously disposed of by private contract.
50 fully paid up shares in Pearse & Co., Ld., the property of a gentleman going home.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other Illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

NOTICES.

SEA AND OCEAN
RAPID NAVIGATION.
A LECTURE on this subject will be delivered at the Framji Cowasji Institute, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, by Mr. G. A. de PENNING, explanatory of his patent for securing increased speed or rapidity of Ocean Navigation.
SIR HENRY MORLAND, KT., R.N., will take the chair at 5-30.
ADMISSION FREE.

"SURGEON-GENERAL MOORE MEMORIAL FUND."
SUBSCRIBERS to the above are requested TO PAY in their Subscriptions to the Secretary, Bank of Bombay.
J. GALLAGHER.
Hony. Secy., Sub-Committee.
Bombay, 12th April, 1888.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the share and interest of Mr. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO HARDIKAR, in our firm CEASED and DETERMINED on and from THIS DAY.—Dated 1st April, 1888.
RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.
With reference to the above the undersigned who is now the SOLE OWNER of the said firm of RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., will, on and from the above date, continue to carry on the business thereof in the same name.
DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DOOBASH.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA Limited.
NOTICE.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 30th instant, both dates inclusive.
By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.
Bombay, 11th April, 1888.

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situated in the prettiest part of Nuwara Eliya Gardens General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.
W. JORDAN AND Co., Proprietors.

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CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.
It is the best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of after several trials with other fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.
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Engineer and Manager,
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ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,
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NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.
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No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Goodsy's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.
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THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,
whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette is attained by the highest flavour of the tobacco with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by
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No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR .....Rs. 3-12 per 100
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UNION BANK OF LONDON.
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The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 548,900.
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SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.
NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

HOUSES TO BE LET.
TO BE LET, a very desirable upper-floor of a BUNGALOW, situated in Middle Colaba, of the Bungalow known as MAINE VILLA, facing the Sea on the west side. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.
TO LET, with immediate possession, the very desirable upper-storeyed BUNGALOW at Breac Candy, next door to Edon Hall, admirably adapted for a Native family as well, as there are all the suitable conveniences for an English Home. For Rent and other particulars apply to
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BOLTON and Co. have just unpacked a very large selection of Indoor and Outdoor Games.
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Apply to
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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 17th April, 1888.

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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.
The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sacred Concert, Y. M. C. A. Rooms.
Band, B. V. R., Gymkhana, 5-45 p.m.
Professor Chatre's Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—I. M. S. Dalhousie, from Aden; Busheer (s), Marmagoa; Horn Head (s), London; Apollo (s), Hull; and Nurbudda (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Belgravia (s), for Liverpool; Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar; Swordsman (s), and Java (s), Zanzibar; Canara (s), Coast and Calcutta; and Dago (s), Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Horn Head and Apollo entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s. s. Bisagno will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails per s.s. Khiwa will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, this day, at 1 p.m

INSOLVENCY COURT.—From Monday next, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley will sit in the Insolvency Court from day to day, to dispose of cases in the opposed list.

THE LAW OF STORMS.—A lecture will be given by Mr. F. Chambers, on "The Law of Storms," at the Seamen's Institute, at 8 p.m., this evening. The chair will be taken by Admiral Hon. E. R. Fremantle.

LECTURE AT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.—The Rev. J. E. Abbott will deliver a lecture on "Religion and Reason" at the above Institution at 6-30 to-morrow evening. Admission will be free. A discussion is invited at the close of the lecture.

A NEW SOLICITOR.—Yesterday, at the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Jamsetjee Cowasjee Patel, articled clerk to Messrs. Pestonjee Rustim, who passed the recent examination, made the usual declaration and was admitted as a Solicitor of the Court.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Narayen Ramjee, against whom there appeared a register of five previous convictions, was yesterday charged by Constable Greyhurst, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found loitering, on Wednesday night, in Falkland Road, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself. The accused on admitting his previous convictions, and failing to furnish the necessary bail for his future good conduct, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the B. V. R. Corps at the Gymkhana Bandstand this evening, commencing at 5-45:—

Overture	Octoroon	Benedict.
Valse	Maid of the Mill	Liddell.
Selection	Beatrice di Tinda	Bellini.
Mazurka	Herzblattchen	Gung'l.
Quadrille	Topsy-Turvy	W. Williams.
Galop	Stuttgarter Konigsban.	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

H. M. I. M. S. DALHOUSIE, Captain J. Wilson, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Aden, with Government stores, military and other details. She will undergo some slight repairs before leaving for Aden on the 10th proximo. The following passengers were on board:—Surgeon-Major R. H. and Mrs. Moore, Medical Department; Lieutenant H. Brake, R.E.; Sergeants Duggan and Pallister, wife and two children, East Yorkshire Regiment; T. Taylor, wife and two children, R.E.; Mr. G. Parker, wife and two children, Mr. G. C. Arnold, Apothecary, and Mrs. A. F. Mercado and six children, and about 170 men belonging to the Ordnance, Commissariat and Medical departments.

THE SOCIAL PEST CASE.

MR. [redacted]WLEY-BORVEY yesterday delivered his decision in the social pest case in which Superintendent [redacted] charged [redacted] Bensaussi Jew, trading as Moses Bendet, with keeping a place of public resort without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Sealy appeared for the accused. His Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 25 with an order for the continuance of a fine of Rs. 50 a day as long as the shop continued to remain open. His Worship held that the place was disreputable and the resort of bad characters and prostitutes. The Police were quite right in taking action, as they were bound to compel such people taking out licences. As to the question of the discretionary use by the Commissioner of his power to refuse a licence the Magistrate remarked that the Commissioner of Police acted rightly in what he had done. Mr. Sealy gave notice of appeal and applied for a copy of the court's order, which was granted.

ALLEGED INSECURITY OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN BOMBAY.

A REPRESENTATIVE deputation of all the castes in Bombay waited yesterday afternoon on Sir Frank Souter, the Commissioner of Police, at his office, at Byculla, to bring to his notice the prevalence of disorderly characters in the town and the general insecurity of life and property. The deputation consisting of about one hundred natives, introduced itself, and among its more prominent members were included Messrs. Damodhar T. Moolji, Khimji Jewa, Esa Khalifa, Mahomed Husan Kamazi, Haridass Premjee, Visram Mowjee, Crisnajee Indajee, Marwaree, and Lukamsi Napoo. The representative of each caste addressed Sir Frank, who was accompanied by Mr. Gell, his deputy, and Khan Saheb Meerali, the Chief Detective, and were spoken to in Hindustani. The representative of the Bania community of piece-goods merchant, Mr. Lukamsi Napoo, spoke in English. He said they all wanted the law amended, because as it at present stood life and property were not at all secure. People could now be assaulted in the public streets, and no policeman would interfere. Before the present Criminal Procedure Code came into existence in 1883, the police were empowered to arrest persons who committed assaults in the street, now as they could not the *budmashes* became very plentiful and more daring. In the same way with regard to the property, the police did not search people now, and consequently thieves could go about the public road with stolen property without fear.

In reply Sir Frank admitted with regret that the new Code since 1883 prevented the police taking cognisance of assaults unless they were committed in his view, and then they could only take action by charging the assailant with being disorderly. Sir Frank was sorry he could do nothing for them. He could assure them that he was as anxious as they were to see the people of Bombay enjoy the freedom from crime as much as possible. The police would spare no pains to bring this about, but they were unfortunately tied by the fetters of the law. If the police did anything illegal they were liable to get into trouble. Still they strained the law as far as was possible. The power to arrest persons when they committed assaults had been taken away from the police, and Sir Frank himself had more than once represented to Government that this state of things operated very injuriously on the people of Bombay. And so it had. It had forced them to make this representation on the insecurity of life and property. As he had said, he could do nothing but suggest to them to petition Government. He would strongly recommend the petition for the amendment of the law. Sir Frank added that he could see it was a serious matter when things were such as to force them to wait upon him. In a large city like Bombay there was always a certain number of *budmashes*, men who hired themselves out for a rupee or eight annas to assault people. Before these *budmashes* could be taken up, but now the law forced the police on complaints to refer the parties to the magistrate. This class of crime was on the increase, and steps would certainly be taken to arrange everything for the safety of the public. With regard to the power of searching suspected persons, as they were probably aware, the matter had gone to the High Court, where it was decided in favour of the inhabitants, and matters were left as they were before. While it was pending the police could not exercise those powers, but now they would be enforced.

The representative of the different castes then addressed Sir Frank in the same strain as Mr. Lukamsi Napoo and Sir Frank gave them the same answers—to petition Government to revive the law prior to 1883, and as far as the police could they would help to maintain order.

Before withdrawing Mr. Napoo remarked that they were confident Sir Frank would assist them as much as lay in his power. He had been Commissioner for twenty-five years, and had always given satisfaction to the public. Sir Frank thanked the deputation, and they withdrew.

REMINISCENCES OF CARDINAL MAZARIN.

THERE has recently been published in Cologne a second edition of the memoirs of the Chevalier de Rochefort, who was in the service successively of Cardinal de Richelieu and Cardinal de Mazarin, for the latter of whom he appears to have been pretty constantly engaged in businss of a secret and confidential nature.

AN UNFORTUNATE.

When not actually employed, he occasionally amused himself with his friends, and he gives a rather graphic account of a "spree" that ended disastrously. He says:—

"However, in the intervals of Cardinal Mazarin's service, I sometimes sought how to pass away my time, and, it having chanced that I had joined the set of the Comte de Harcourt, the younger son of the present Duc d'Elbœuf, I found myself one day engaged in a drunken revel with them. After everybody had drunk to excess, some one proposed that we should go and commit some robberies on the Pont Neuf. These were the pleasures that the Duc d'Orleans had made quite the fashion at that time. For some time I refused to go, but the majority carried their point, and I followed them in spite of myself. The Chevalier de Rieux, the younger son of the Marquis de Sordeac, who had been of my way of thinking, was no sooner arrived on the bridge than he said we had better do as the others did, and proposed that we should get up on to the bronze horse of Henri IV. in order that we might see at our ease who came along. No sooner said than done; we climbed up to the horse's head and used the rains for our feet, both of us sitting on the neck. The others laid in wait for the passers by, and took four or five cloaks, but, some one who had been robbed having gone to make a complaint, the Archers came, and our party, finding themselves outnumbered, took precipitately to flight. We intended to do the like, but the bronze reins having broken under the weight of the Chevalier de Rieux, he fell flat on the pavement, whilst I remained perched up like some bird of prey. The Archers did not need their dark lanterns to discover us, for the Chevalier de Rieux, who was a good deal hurt, called out pretty lustily, and they running to the spot from whence the noise proceeded, secured him and made me come down whether I would or not, and carried us both off to the Chatelet."

This came to the ears of Cardinal Mazarin, who, possessing sovereign authority, determined to make an example of the revellers:—

"Cardinal Mazarin, having fully determined to make an example in Paris, where it was high time to put a stop to the robberies that were of daily occurrence in the city, ordered the Provost to bring him the depositions taken in our case, and having seen the garbled version that they had drawn up, he told him to proceed at once with the prosecution. This order had been given too publicly to allow the gentlemen of the Court to ignore it, and, as the Chevalier de Rieux was a man of quality, they were obliged to interfere in his behalf for fear of giving offence to so powerful a family as his. They therefore went in search of the Provost, who told them that he should be only too delighted to oblige them, provided it could be done without my obtaining a like benefit; that our affair being the same it would be necessary that those whom we had said had been with us should submit themselves to be examined, which had not been done as yet on account of their high rank, and that they must allege that it was I who had not only first proposed to go upon the Pont Neuf, but who had actually committed the offences laid to their charge. These gentlemen accepted the task, and I found myself all of a sudden charged with a thousand things of which I had never even dreamed. I was thus upon the point of becoming the victim of the Provost, and I should undoubtedly have become his victim if God had not sent me help from a quarter where I least expected it. There came one day into my cell, with her husband, the wife of one of the gaolers, and she, taking compassion on me, regarded me with a more pitiable manner than any one had done for a long time. She did not dare to say a word to me in the presence of her husband, but coming a second time she found the opportunity of thrusting a little note under the mattress of my bed, which I took out when she was gone. It was to the effect that she pitied me, seeing that the Provost was acting against me solely from motives of private revenge, and that I should lost if I did not at once get some one of consideration to take my part; that she would contrive to bring me pen, ink, and paper, and would take care to deliver any letter that I wrote. This advice could not have been more seasonable, for the Provost had added still more to the depositions than there was at first, the archers now affirming that they had found me not up on the bronze horse, as they had said at first, but that they had taken me in the very act of committing a robbery. I wrote two letters, one to Cardinal Mazarin and one to M. de Marillac, the son of him who had been keeper of the Seals. M. de Marillac applied in my name to the *Parlement*, and, he having a good many relations and friends in the *Parlement*, I ultimately obtained my liberty."

A DUEL.

A little farther on M. de Rochefort gives a very graphic account of a duel:—

"There was at Court a gentleman of Normandy, named Breaute, brave, well-made, but of a presumption so extraordinary that it caused one to disregard his otherwise good qualities. He had doubtless inherited this failing from the Marquis de Breaute, his near relative, who had such an extremely good opinion of himself that he had upon one occasion challenged twenty-five Spaniards to fight him, one after the other; but Grovendonc, the Governor of Bois-le-duc, disgusted with his arrogance, told him that he would have quite enough to do with one only, and, to show him that what he said was the truth, he told him to go and take four-and-twenty Frenchmen with him, and he, on his part, would send twenty-five Spaniards against them. Breaute felt extremely annoyed at this answer, but nevertheless, having asked permission of the Prince of Orange, with whose troops he was then serving, to be allowed to accept the challenge, he did so, and fought so badly that he was killed, together with twenty-two of his seconds. The remaining two demanded quarter, and, being sent as prisoners to Bois-le-duc, Grovendone put them to death, a deed which sullied the victory that those of his side had otherwise gained; he, however, gave it as his reason that all the combatants had sworn to fight to the very last drop of their blood, and that as these two men had not kept their word it was only just that they should expiate their perjury with their lives.

"Be this as it may, however, Breaute always had this combat of his relative on the tip of his tongue, and although he could not pride himself very much on the result, yet he nevertheless was always citing it to show the great courage of his family, adding at the same time that, if these Spaniards of Grovendonc's had only had him to deal with instead of the Marquis, they would not have been let off quite so easily. I had heard him say this many times, and is had always raised a laugh among the company present, but, as experience had taught me that it is not always wise to deride even the follies of others, I had been the only one to preserve my composure, and so was far from thinking that I should be drawn into a quarrel with him. However, when I least expected it he obliged me to cross swords with him, upon the pretext that I had done precisely the same as the others had. My honour scarcely permitted me to disabuse him, yet suspecting that there was something else upon the oards, and being anxious to find it out, I said to him that if it were but this which obliged him to quarrel with me he could put his sword back in its scabbard, as I had never dreamt of doing that of which he accused me, and of this I had plenty of witnesses: that what I now said I did not say through any fear, as I believed that there had been ample proof of my courage on previous occasions. In saying these things I kept the length of my sword from him in order not to provoke the combat, but, refusing my explanation, or, rather, being animated by some other motive, he ran at me in the side. I no sooner found my blood trickling down than I became furious. I hastened to avenge myself, and, fortune seconding my courage, I passed my sword through his thigh. He however, soon had his revenge, and pierced my body through and through, so that, falling a moment or so after from faintness, he disarmed me.

"I strongly suspected that he had picked this quarrel with me at the instigation of the Comte de Harcourt and these suspicions were strengthened by what was told me next morning, namely, that he had carried my sword straight to the Comte de Harcourt's house; that to celebrate their victory they had held a great revel there, and that all those who were present were carried home in a pitiable state. My wound was too severe to be very quickly healed, for my lung was pierced quite through. Monseigneur the Cardinal, who hated the Comte de Harcourt and all his family because they were always opposed to him, suspecting, as well as I did, that the whole affair originated with the Comte in consequence of my being in his service, declared himself openly for me, and said in the presence of everybody that Breaute did extremely well to hide himself, as if he fell into his hands he would teach him how to live in wait for people in order to quarrel with them. Cardinal Mazarin did not stop there, for, to spite the Comte de Harcourt, rather than from any real love he had for me, he sent me his own surgeon and a purse containing five hundred crowns."

A FRENCH COURT OF JUSTICE.

In another place M. de Rochefort affords us a curious glimpse of a French court of justice of the time. He says:—

"My father had come to Paris upon some legal business. He had a law suit against M. de la Vieuville, whose descendants we see to-day dukes and governors of provinces. When the case came on for hearing, and my father had brought forward in his pleadings that M. de la Vieuville had committed certain acts of violence in a village that belonged to us near to Nogent l' Arbhaut that belonged to him, he not only had the hardihood to give the charge a flat denial, but he even inveighed against our claims to nobility, to such an extent that he practically said that we were not even gentlemen. In the evening Monseigneur the Cardinal asked me how went our suit, and I told him what had taken place. He replied that he was surprised that M. de la Vieuville should endeavour to make out that his descent was better than ours, and that if I knew what Henri IV. had once said to his father I could very well turn the tables upon him. The Cardinal had no sooner let drop this remark than I begged him to tell me what it was. He made no difficulty at all about it, and told me that M. de la Vieuville's father was in the employ of the Duc de Nevers, who, wishing to recompense him for some service that he had rendered him, asked Henri IV. to bestow upon him the blue ribbon of a Knight of the Holy Ghost, a favour which the King could scarcely refuse him. It was the custom for the Chevaliers of the Order to say, when the collar of the Order was placed upon them, Domine non sum dignus.' M. de la Vieuville having said this, the king responded, 'that he knew that very well, and that it was only at the particular request of his cousin De Nevers that he had granted it to him.'

"Monseigneur the Cardinal could not have given me more pleasure if he had given me a thousand crowns. I was the very first thing next morning with the lawyers, and they having placed in their briefs what I had learnt, it proved an intense mortification to our opponents. It served also to make the judges laugh; and they were more delighted that we should afford them something to laugh at than if we had given the money. The story of 'Domine non sum dignus' brought M. de la Vieuville to reason, and, fearing that people who knew things so secret might go and further ransack his genealogy, he heartily wished that he had come to some arrangement with us. The case, however, proceeded.

"Now the suit had been allotted to M. Turcan, the judge, whos at with another judge and the President. M. Turcan appeared to be entirely on our side, whereas undoubtedly the President of the Court was not. In going through his notes of the evidence, M. Turcan read a piece that was much in our favour, upon which the President asked him if what he was reading was really there. M. Turcan upon this became very violent. As it was not very light in the court, he had had two candlesticks placed upon his desk. He took up one and threw it at the head of the President, saying that a man who so suspected him deserved to be treated in that way. The President, who was obliged to duck his head to avoid the candlestick, asked M. Turcan what he was thinking about, and whether he meant to injure him, whereupon he threw the other at him, and hit him full in the face. This disorder put an end to the judgment of the suit. The President went out to complain to those who could bring M. Turcan to his senses. M. Turcan went home, where an order very soon came to him to resign his post."

DRESS AT THE DRAWING ROOM.

At the drawing room, held by the command of the Queen on Saturday afternoon, March 24, at Buckingham Palace, by the Princess of Wales, the Princess wore a dress of black gros de Sicile and tulle, trimmed handsomely with volants of fine jet embroidery, corsage to correspond; train of exquisite black and gold brocade, lined satin merveilleux, and broidered with gold and jetted galore. Her Royal Highness also wore the tiara of diamonds and brooch given by the ladies on the occasion of the silver wedding, feathers and veil. Ornaments: Diamond butterfly (given by the members of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons), diamond necklace, and other diamond ornaments. Orders: Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of of Russia, St. John of Jerusalem, the Order of the Royal Red Cross, the Jubilee Commemoration Medal, and the Danish Family Order. Princess [illegible] wore a train of ivory satin dress of black lace, trimmed with jet, with a bodice and train of black striped velvet. Head-dress: a tiara of diamonds, feathers, and veil. Ornaments: Diamonds. Orders: Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, the Jubilee Commemoration Medal, and the Royal Red Cross. Princess Victoria of Wales wore a train of ivory edge satin, trimmed thick ruche of tulle corsage of the same, trimmed tulle and white ribbon over a jupe of white tulle caught up with large nœuds of ribbon. Orders: Victoria and Albert, Crown of India, Jubilee Commemoration Medal, Ornaments: Diamonds and pearls. The Crown Princess of Denmark wore a dress of black broche velvet gauze and velvet, very prettily draped over black velvet; train of rich black Lyons velvet-lined satin, and agreeffed at one corner, with black ostrich-plumes and jet. Corsage to correspond, handsomely trimmed with jet. Six-rowed necklace of diamonds, with diamond pendants, diamond brooch and earrings. Danish and Swedish family Orders, the Russian star, a diamond tiara, with black feathers, and veil.

The *Daily Telegraph*, in describing some of the dresses says:—The first fortnight of Court mourning having elapsed the aspect inside the palace was rather subdued than sombre. White and silver was worn by ladies presented on their marriage, who thus prettily alluded to the recently celebrated silver anniversary of the Prince and Princess of Wales's wedding. Debutantes, according to social law, unwritten but seldom broken, were garbed in white. Grey, in its various shades, was very popular, and black dresses even when worn by those in the royal circle, were relieved with diamond ornaments. The flowers were chiefly pale mauve and violet, but they were arranged, in almost every instance, with green foliage. The Duchess of Buccleuch wore a train of black velvet, with a skirt of jetted gauze, the design being softly outlined with black chenille. Absolutely without trimming, the train was lined with black silk. The bodice of black velvet was embroidered with jet, the contrast of sparkle and glitter with extreme softness being very effective. The Duchess of Roxburghe was also arrayed in black, relieved by the glitter of diamonds and the white plume and veil. Her dress was of chenille embroidery draped over black satin. The bodice and train were of black velvet, the latter being lined with moire. A pretty débutante was gowned in white and silver, and held a bunch of white arum lilies and white orchids tied with ribbon and silver cord. Her dress was of satin, brocaded in front with a fine tracery in silver thread, intercepted at intervals by gracefully drooping curves of silver fringe. At each side were broad rows of satin, bordered with silver lace. The train was of white silk, shot with the same glistening metal, and wrought with silver thread in a floral design running in lines. Down one side of the skirt and across the train was a continuous mass of snowy ostrich-plumes. At intervals were bunches of silver wheat-ears, grasses, and maiden-hair fern fronds. A most charming debutante was Lady Olivia Taylor, Lord Bective's only daughter. Her dress was of white silk and moire, and was made after the mode of the Empire. The skirt was perfectly plain, with the exception of a graceful bordering, composed of feathers, grouped at intervals, and tied with white moire ribbon. The bodice was slightly draped, the folds being carried to the left shoulder and caught under a tiny group of feathers, tied with moire. A broad sash of moire was placed loosely round the waist and knotted carelessly at the left side. The train was of white corded silk, bordered at intervals with knots of moire ribbon tying up groups of ostrich-feather tips. To this lovely presentation dress the floral pendant was a handful of fragrant lilies of the valley arranged within their own leaves. Lady Bective's dress was black, the bodice and train being of satin and moire in very wide stripes about a quarter of a yard across. The skirt of silk was draped with Chantilly lace of exquisite texture and fine design. Through the folds of it a flock of sparkling jet-black birds seemed to be entangled in artistic confusion. At one side there was a cluster of lilies modelled in silver and encrusted with diamonds, which were wonderfully effective. A very artistic dress had a petticoat of white silk, brocaded with silver. There was a narrow flounce of ostrich-feathers, all delicately tipped with silver. At one side the brocade fell apart, showing a panel of white and silver fringe. The train of black velvet was lined with white corded silk, and bordered with silver-tipped ostrich-feathers; while down one side groups of white ribbon and silver cord were cleverly arranged. A bodice of velvet had a pointed vest of silver brocade, with some curling silver-dusted feathers forming a beautiful berthe. The sleeves were of silver-and-white strands of fringe. With this dress the ornaments worn were diamonds and pearls, and the flowers carried were white orchids, framed in a soft setting of silver-tipped ostrich-feathers. The wearer presented her daughter, a pretty recruit to the ranks of debutantes. She wore a simple but charming dress of white corded silk.

A PIOUS SWINDLER.

THE annals of "malingering"—if there are any such annals—would (the *Daily News* says) probably fail to furnish a parallel to the case of Herbert Limmer, before a county court judge in the county of Essex, which has been the principal scene of his artful frauds and depredations, as "the Pious Swindler." The professional career of this ingenious and impudent rogue was finally cut short last summer at Halstead, where Limmer was arrested as he was sitting at tea with his landlady, listening to her reading a narrative of his own exploits in the columns of a local paper; and being soon afterwards convicted at the assizes, he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. "The Pious Swindler," however, was not the man to submit to hard labour, while there was a chance of getting into the infirmary by the exercise of a trick of "vomitting at will," which it appears that he had cultivated with a success that defied detection. Suspicions were indeed awakened, and these suspicions were even confirmed on inquiries made at other gaols in which he had sojourned; but still the violence of the attacks, together with the manifest wasting of the sufferer, inspired a certain degree of doubt; and the result, we are told, was that the sick man "did not undergo any punishment whatever." As the wasting went on till Limmer actually died in the goal the other day, it may perhaps be thought he had thereby given sufficient proof of the *bona fide* character of his sufferings; nevertheless the medical officer's opinion that he was "a hypocrite and a maligner to the last" has been proved to be correct by the very best of testimony—namely, that of the prisoner himself, who shortly before he died made the following strange confession. "I brought this on myself. I imposed upon you. I have eaten no bread; but could have done so had I liked. I refused it so as to reduce myself again. I could strain and bring up my food; but now I would rather not eat food because it hurts me, and I would rather lie and cough at night. I have been a hypocrite all my life." According to the gaol surgeon's evidence "the Pious Swindler" had no suicidal intention, but simply desired to "sail as near the wind as possible," in order to avoid work. He had "sailed" a little too near; that was all.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, APRIL 19.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt G F N Tinley, 1st Bo Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate: Col T M Ward, S C, Assist Supt, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Bt Hon the Secy of State for India:—Lieut M R Hunter, 1st Battn Worcester Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 19th Bo Infy, 11th Oct 1886.

The following extracts from the *London Gazette*, dated 23rd March 1888, page 1780, are republished:—The undermentioned Lieut-Col to be Colonel:—C J S Cahill, Bo S C, dated 20th Jan 1888.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces:—Col J W M Anderson, Bo S C, dated 23rd March 1888.

Surgn-Genl W J Moore, C I E, Bo Medical Estabt, dated 25th Feb 1888.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of the transfer of the undermentioned officer from the Half-pay List to the Retired List:—Surgn-Major W F Knapp, Bo Medical Estabt, dated 18th March 1888.

With reference to G O G No 141 of 1888, Wazir Singh, 7th Bo Infy, is confirmed in the grade of Jamadar, with effect from 12th Feb 1888.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 13th Feb 1888:—23rd Regt Bo Infy.—Havaldar Raghu-ji-rao Sinde to be Jamadar, provisionally, vice Jagan-nath Bhujwa, pensioned.

The following Native promotion is made with effect from the 25th March 1888:—3rd Bo Cavly.—Qr Mr Dafedar Gulal Khan to be Jamadar, provisionally, vice Amir Khan, pensioned.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 29th March 1888:—10th Bo Infy.—Color Havaldar Bucharam Ghorpuri to be Jamadar vice Atar Singh, pensioned.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 7th March 1888:—22nd Infy.—Jamadar Gunga-din Murai to be Subhedar vice Sheikh Kaku, pensioned. Havaldar-Major Shri Gopal to be Jamadar, provisionally, vice Gunga-din Murai, pro-[illegible]

The undermentioned officers have been granted hr the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Lieut-Col W S Hore, Infantry, one month, medical certificate; Lieut L H Vidal, S C, six months, medical certificate; and Col T Trueman, S C, five months, private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs to 9th Dec 1888, from date of being struck off duty, under Clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886:—Col A Wardrop, SC, Pension service thirty-eight year, commenced 6th Jan 1888.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his appointment:—Hony Chaplain the Rev P Belz.

1st Battn B B & C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps—The following appointment is made to fill the existing vacancy:—To be Lieut—C S Spalding, Gent.

Jamadar Har-charan Singh, 3rd Bo Cavy, appointed on probation in G G No 107 of 1886, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from 11th Feb 1886.

The services of Major W G W Macbay, Bo S C, are replaced at the disposal of H R H the Comdr-in-Chief.

Bo Vol Rifle Corps—The following appointment is made:—To be Lieut—W Tyley Tucker, Gent.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 3rd March 1888:—1st Lancers—Wordie-Major Daulat Singh to be Risaldar vice Maddaj Khan, deceased; Ressaidar Sayidullah Khan to be Wordie-Major vice Daulat Singh, promoted; Jamadar Barma Tiwari to be Ressaidar vice Sayidulla Khan, promoted; and Kote Dafedar Ram-charan Tiwari to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Barma Tiwari, promoted.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev W E Scott, B A, Chaplain of Byculla, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the date of his being relieved.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F C O Beaman, C S, Special Settlement Officer, Baroda, availed himself, on the 2nd inst, after office hours, of the seven months' furlough granted to him in this Department Notification No 2375, dated the 27th ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major W G W Macbay, Dist Supt of Police, Khandesh, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of Govt in the Military Dept.

Mr Dayaram Gidumal, Actg Assist Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the 23rd inst.

Mr G W Cotgrave, Actg Supt of Police, Southern Maratha Railway, is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Khandesh Dist till further orders.

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Narayen Kher relinquished charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Alibag in the Thana Dist on the 24th ult.

Rao Saheb Dinkar Dhondeo Datar and Rao Saheb Krishnaji Narayen Kher respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bassein in the Thana Dist on the 26th ult.

Mr E Lawrence relinquished charge of the office of Assist Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana on the 4th inst.

Mr J B Alcock delivered over charge of the office of Assist Judge, Full-power, Broach, on the 4th inst.

Mr H N Alexander, Supt of Police, Southern Maratha Railway, passed, on the 5th inst, an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr C F G Lester, Actg Dist Supt of Police, Panch Mahals, passed, on the 4th inst, an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard.

Mr E J Fraser is appointed to act as Supt of the Central Jail at Yeravda during the absence of Surgn-Major Salaman on leave, or till further orders.

Mr A R Bonus, Magistrate of the second class in the Ahmednagar Dist, is invested with power to commit for trial.

Azam Chunilal Hakumatrai, Actg Head Karkun of taluka Bardoli in the district of Surat, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

Azam Sadashiva Chintaman Bhome, sub pro tem Head Karkun of taluka Sirur in the district of Poona, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class.

The following appointments of Clerks of the Subordinate Judges' Courts in the Ahmedabad Dist have been made:—Mr. Wamanrao Kapilram Mehta to be Clerk of the Joint Subordinate Judge's Court at Ahmedabad; Mr. Sheikh Hussen Abdula to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Umreth; Mr Chotalal Vithaldas Parekh to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Kapadvanj; and Mr Amratlal Becher to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Viramgam.

Mr Mahadaji Vaman has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Islampur in the Satara Dist, with effect from the 1st inst during the absence of Mr Trimback Moreshwar on privilege leave.

Rao Saheb Krishnarao Madhav Huligol and Rao Saheb Whaman Narayan Zahurkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Rahuri in the Ahmednagar Dist on the 3rd inst.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Major George Westrenen Sawyer, S C, and Capt W St John Richardson, S C, to be Justices of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C Hudson, C S, passed an examination in Hindustani, on the 5th inst.

Messrs E L Cappel, C S, J FitzMaurice, C S, E no Pratt, C S, and W A Wallinger, Sub-Assist Consvr M Forests, Nasik, passed an examination in Marathi of the 5th inst.

Mr Sorabji Padamji, C S, passed an examination in Kanarese on the 5th inst.

Mr C Hundson, C S, to be Assist to the Collr of Dharwar.

Mr E M Pratt to be Assist to the Collr of Kolaba.

The services of Mr A L P Tucker, C S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept.

Mr W F Lord, CS, has been allowed by H My's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on sick certificate for six months.

Mr J R Middleton, CS, has been allowed by H My's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn C Monks, in medical charge 4th Regt Bo Infy, was appointed to perform the duties of Resident Surgn, European General Hospital, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, from 1st to 8th March 1888, both days inclusive.

Assist Surgn Bhikaji Edalji Ghasvala, LM&S, is appointed to act as Civil Surgn, Kaira, vice Surgn D C Davidson, MD, LRCP, LRCS, with effect from 3rd April 1888.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Col J M Sexton, S C, to act as President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee during the absence of Sir Frank Souter, Kt, CSI, CIE, or until further orders.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The following appointments of Mamlatdars are made vice Rao Saheb Lakhabhai Gopalji, deceased, with effect from the 12th inst:—Khan Saheb Dinsha Jamsed ji, sub pro tem first grade Mamlatdar, is confirmed; Rao Saheb Vallabhdas Kisandas to be sub pro tem first grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Parmanand Surajram, sub pro tem second grade Mamlatdar, is confirmed; Rao Saheb Amritlal Motilal to be sub pro tem, sec ond grade Mamlatdar; Khan Saheb Sorabji Ratanji, B A, sub pro tem, third grade Mamlatdar, is confirmed; Khan Saheb Dadabai Nasarwanji to be sub pro tem, third grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Manekial Narbheram, Acting Mamlatdar, to be Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Gulabhai Kanthadji, L C E, Actg Mamlatdar at Pardi, is transferred to Dohab (Panch Mahals) on being relieved by Rao Saheb Kripashankar Bhagwan; Rao Saheb Keshavlal Kalidas is transferred from Dohab to Matari in Kaira on being relieved; and Azam Naranbhai Lallubhai to be Acting Mamlatdar of Matar until relieved by Rao Saheb Keshavlal Kalidas.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Rao Saheb Janardan Eknath, probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Sangamner in the Ahmednagar Dist, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr Narsingarao Bholanath Divatia, Assist Collr, Sholapur, has been allowed privilege leave for fifteen days from 28th March to 11th April 1888, both days inclusive.

Messrs R B Steward and A D Younghusband, Assist Collrs, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Koregaon Taluka in the Satara Dist on the 28th ult.

Messrs S M Fraser and W Doderet, Assist Collrs, respectively delivered over and received charge of the talukas of Nasik, Sinnar, Igatpuri and Niphad in the Nasik Dist on the 3rd inst.

Messrs B P Joshi, Huzur Depy Collr, and S M Fraser, Assist Collr, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assist Collr, Western Divn, Khandesh, comprising the talukas of Pimpalner, Nandurbar, Taloda and Shahada on the 5th inst.

Messrs. E. C. Morrieson, First Assist Collr, and B. P. Joshi, Huzur Depy Collr, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the First Assist Collr, Western Div Khandesh, comprising the talukas of Pimpalner, Nandurbar, Taloda and Shahada on the 30th ult.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Rao Saheb Shesinivas Venkatesh Tatgiri, Probationary fourth Grade Mamlatdar of Siddapur in the

Messrs. H T Ommanney and R A Gamble respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dharwar, Hubli and Kalghatgi Talukas on the 4th inst.

A jam Laxuman Bapaji Patankar, Head Karkuna, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Rajapur in the Ratnagiri Dist during the absence of Rao Saheb Bal Ramchandra Donde on privilege leave for one month, commencing from the 15th instant.

In consequence of the death of Rao Saheb Venkaji Balwant Lakdi, 4th grade Mamlatdar of Karajgi in the Dharwar Dis, on the 4th inst, the following arrangements have been ordered with effect from the 5th idem:—

Rao Saheb Venkatrao Dattatray, pro tem. fourth grade Mamlatdar of Hungrund in the Bijapur Dist, to be Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar.

Rao Saheb Pandurang Narayen Deshpande, Actg fourth grade Mamlatdar of Muddebihal in the Bijapur District, to be pro tem. in that grade on return from leave which he is now enjoying.

Rao Saheb Venkatrao Subrao, Actg fourth grade Mamlatdar of Muddebihal, to be pro-tem, in that grade during the absence on leave of Rao Saheb Pandurung Narayen Deshpande.

Azam Vishnu Pandurung Joshi to be Actg fourth grade Mamlatdar at Karajgi in the Dharwar Dist.

Messrs F A Hill and M C Leckie respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Collr of Salt Revenue, Kanara Range, on the 28th ultimo.

Messrs. Cawasji Cursetji Jamsetji and F. J. A. Hill respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Chief Accountt Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium and of the Reporter General's Branch on the 11th inst.

Messrs. J. H. Dickinson and R. Thom respectively deliv

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BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 19.

THE past week has been marked by more activity in Wheat and Oil Seeds than we have been able to chronicle for some time past. This produce, especially Wheat, the new crop of which is expected to give an exceptionally big yield, has been pouring in daily in large quantities, and with more encouraging advices from the consuming markets on the other side, and low rates of Freight and Exchange here, an impetus has been given to the trade which has led to considerable transactions, more particularly in Wheat, from day to day. Cotton has been comparatively neglected, and, for the time of year, only a small business has been done in this staple, prices of which, however, have been fairly steady upon the whole, and show a decline of but Re. 1 to Rs. 2 in some descriptions, and an advance to the same extent in others since last mail. Exchange has fluctuated within a narrow compass, and closed this evening with rates 1-32d to 1-62d. below those of a week ago. There has not been much business doing on any line, and a feature of the week has been the paucity of mercantile bills in the market. Government Paper has had a drop of 11-16ths. per cent. Shares have been fairly active on some days, and bargains in Mill Scrip have generally been booked at higher rates. Freights have been quiet with a downward tendency, a number of relets put upon the market having tended to weaken rates. A firmer tone prevails with regard to some staple Imports owing to the difficulty of replacing present stocks; but there is nothing encouraging in the outlook as to business in the coming order season.

MONEY.—There was nothing in the Statement of the Presidency Bank to the close of last week issued on Monday, to indicate any symptoms of coming tightness in the market. The Cash Balance showed a falling off of some 10¾ lakhs; but Private Deposits had increased instead of diminishing, and though there was a sensible increase in loans, and some addition to Discounts, the net expansion of trade requirements is represented by only some 2⅝ lakhs—a bagatelle at this time of the year. Notwithstanding the very free arrivals of produce during the past week, there seems to have been no occasion for the Bank authorities to put up their rates this afternoon, and the minimum remains at 6 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE was decidedly weaker on last mail day, and rates for Bank Bills and Transfers declined 1-32d. to 1-16d. A considerable business was reported in Bank Wire Transfers at 1s. 4 11-16d. ready and forward, both merchants and banks having been buyers. Private Paper continued very scarce, and 3 months' sight Credits were quoted as before, though an exceptional transaction at 1s. 4 15-32d. was reported. Before the week closed a firmer feeling set in, and quotations for Bank Bills and Transfers advanced 1-32d., but very little actual business was done. Sellers continued to offer Wire Transfers for any delivery at 1s. 4 11-32d., and a transaction at that rate was reported between banks for July-August. The market opened steady on Monday, and continued so throughout the day at an advance of 1-16d. in Bank Wire Transfers, and of 1-32d. in Bank Bills and 3 months' sight Credits; but business was almost at a stand-still, no bills coming out. Next day the market began by being quiet, but rather firm than otherwise, with quotations 1-32d above the previous evening's for Bank Bills and Credits, with about the same rates named forward and ready. Business, however, was upon a most limited scale, and in the afternoon a weaker feeling set in, which became more marked at the close, when the previous advance had been lost. Yesterday the market was rather unsettled, but weak upon the whole, and rates for Bank Wire Transfers and 3 months' sight Credits declined 1-32d. Some business in the latter was reported with one bank, and early in the day some forward Telegraphic was done at 1s. 4 3-8d.; but upon the whole, few transactions have transpired. Forward rates were quoted about the same as those for ready business, and closing rates were:—The 50 lakhs of Council Bills in London at 1s .4 11-32d.—1-16d. below the rate obtained by Government at the previous biddings—caused our market to open weaker this morning, and a further decline of 1-16d. in Bank Bills, and of 1-32d. in Bank Wire Transfers and 3 months' sight Credits has been established at the following quotations. Forward are about the same as current rates; and the only transaction on this line to-day worth notice was in Wire Transfers, between banks, at 1s. 4 5-16d. for May-June.

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 5-16d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4¾d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	1s. 4 13-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 4 15-32d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 4 1-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 4 9-16d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 4¼d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 4 19-32d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	174	,,
Do.	6 ,,	175½	,,

The following are the usual weekly official particulars regarding Silver at the Mint:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 11th April, 1888	94,68,635
Silver received during the week	26,97,877
	1,21,66,512
New coin paid during the week	17,40,001
Silver belonging to private individuals	1,04,26,511
	36,50,526
	1,40,77,037
Last week	1,52,65,479

GOVERNMENT PAPER was active and advancing during the greater part of last Friday, the cash rate for Four per cents. having been quoted as high as 100 11-16 to 3-4, and for the 31st May account 100⅝ to 9-16; rates afterwards receded, however, losing the greater part of the advance, and 100¼ was quoted for money. On Saturday, with many sellers for account in the market, four per cent. Paper continued to give way, and a good deal was booked for next month's account, at par to 1-16 premium. The new week opened with a quite market, but with rates fairly teady at the reduced quotations of 100½ for Fours for money and the next account, and 99⅞ for the settling day at the end of May. There was no further movement on Tuesday, the market having again been quite but steady at the last mentioned rates. Yesterday the market opened at a further decline of ¼ per cent, Fours having been quoted at par, and with many sellers for account, the rate receded to 99 13-16, but afterwards rallied a little, closing for money and this month's account at 99⅞, and at 99⅞ for the settling day at the end of May. There has been a further fall of ⅛ per cent. to-day, the rate for Fours at closing having been 99¾ for money and the near account, and 99 7-16 for the next month. 4½ per cents. have been lowered in price concurrently with the other denomination, and at 106½—the closing rate to-day show a decline of ⅜ per cent. since last Thursday; but the price of this Paper is always more or less nominal.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged at 106. Port Trust Bonds have advanced ¾ per cent., say to 95⅝.

SHARES have been rather neglected on some days, but a fair business has been done in the aggregate, and in the case of Mill Scrip, which, as usual, has attracted most attention, an advance in rates, compared with our quotations of a week ago, has been established in almost every case where business has transpired. We have to note a rise of Rs. 30 in James Greaves; of Rs. 20 each in City of Bombay, Morarji Gokaldas, and New Great Eastern; of Rs. 15 in Queen; of Rs. 12½ in Connaught; and of Rs. 10 each in Bombay United, Jevraz Balloo, Luckmidas Khimji, Oriental, Ripon, and Soonderdas. Suadeshi, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 15; and Alliance Rs. 2½. In Press shares there has been a rise of Rs. 25 in Akbar; and of Rs. 5 each in New Indian, and Dhollera P. G. New Berar are Rs. 2½ lower. There has been rather more movement than usual in Miscellaneous Shares, resulting in the following alterations:—Bombay Burma Corporation are Rs. 25 lower for the first issue and Rs. 7½ for the second. Clydesdale Dying are Rs. 10 lower. Bombay Fire have declined Rs. 25. Bombay Ice are down Rs. 2; and the following have advanced: Kemp and Co., Rs. 8; Phillips and Co., Rs. 6; Alcock Ashdown and Co., Rs. 4; Treacher and Co., Rs. 5; Thacker and Co., Rs. 3; and Bapty Flour, and Telephone, Rs. 2 each. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 2½.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been no alteration of importance in *Grey Goods* during the past week. Dealers continue to firmly hold their stocks in the face of a poor demand from the interior markets, being well aware that fresh supplies cannot be obtained from Manchester upon the basis of quotations which are current here. In *Bleached Goods* a fair demand for low and medium makes of *Nainsuks*, *Mulls*, and *Jacconets* continues, with rates ruling in favour of sellers. The demand for *Dyed* and *Printed Goods* keeps about the same as before, and rates are just the same as quoted last week. In *Turkey Red Goods* there is no change whatever to report. The offtake from the Bazaar for the week is estimated at only 2,500 packages of all descriptions. Millowners are trying their utmost to raise the values of *Local Goods* if only slightly; but the best time for demand was over some months ago, and their exertions have no effect upon the market in which supplies are on the increase. The sales for the week are estimated at 1,800 to 2,000 bales.

YARNS.—There is no change in the position of the *imported* article, in which a moderate business is reported at previous rates. With regard to *Local Spinnings*, advices from Hongkong gave 4,500 bales as the sales for the week ending last Monday, with a partial rise of half to one dollar, and this has had a marked effect here, leading to a general rise of about 1-16 per lb. Spinners are firmer than they were last week, and had it not been for this a much larger business would have resulted. As it is, about 6,000 bales have been placed, and the market closes very brisk at the following official quotations, with a good enquiry for No. 16s.

Twist.....	No.	6s	Mule, Ans.	4½	per lb
,, ...	,,	8s	,, ,,	5	,,
,, ...	,,	10s	,, ,,	5½ to 5¾	,,
,, ...	,,	12s	,, ,,	5¾ to 5¾	,,
,, ...	,,	16s	,, ,,	6 3-16 to 6¾	,,
,, ...	,,	20s	,, ,,	6¾ to 7	,,
,, ...	,,	24s	,, ,,	7¾	,,
,, ...	,,	30s	,, ,,	8½	,,

METALS.—*Copper* has become firm and quotations are 8 as. per cwt higher, but only a moderate business has transpired. In *Yellow Metal* there is little doing, but the market is steady at previous quotations; and the same may be said of *Iron* of all descriptions.

COALS are very firm and prices are advancing, while the stock in the Bunder is moderate. Sales have been reported during the week of Powell's Duffryn, April-May shipment, at Rs. 20½ to Rs. 21½; of Davison's, at Rs. 19½ to Rs. 20½; and of Laird's Welsh Hartley, at Rs. 18¾ to Rs. 19½ per ton. It should, however, be mentioned that prices have been artificially inflated by the operations of a leading operator in this mineral, who is reported to have made very large purchases with the apparent aim of cornering the market.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—We have had a quiet week in this staple, the market having quite lacked the activity proper to this season of the year. Demand from exporters has been scarcely perceptible, while buyers for local consumption have not been much in the market, and altogether there has been a much smaller volume of business passing than has been the case in what are ordarily slacker parts of the season. Notwithstanding the limited enquiry on all sides, and the generally unencouraging tenor of advices from the ruling markets, however, prices here have been pretty steadily maintained, and with the exception a decline of Re 1 per candy in Broach and Bhownuggur, established yesterday, our rates generally are no lower than they were a week ago, while in the case of Bengals, which are very firmly held, and for Dharwars, high rates have in some instances been paid. The bulk of the business in ready stuff which has been reported during the past week has been in Bengals at Rs. 180-87½; in Wudwan, at Rs. 195-205; in Bhownuggur, at Rs. 200-205; and in Jalgaum, at Rs. 196-202. There has also been a little doing in Dhollera, at Rs. 197-201½; Mowa, at Rs. 213-14; Broach, at Rs. 227; Akola, at Rs. 199; and Karanga at Rs. 208½. A line of new Dharwar has also been taken at 207-8; and a few hundred bales of Compta and Vingorla of the new crop at Rs. 181-90 per candy.

The arrivals of Cotton of the new crop during past week has been 65,000 bales against 85,100 bales received during the same period last year. It will be seen from the subjoined statement that the receipts of new crop Cotton are now 145,325 bales less than last season's at this time. Taking the figures for new and old Cotton, say, total Receipts from the 1st January, the falling off compared with last year is now a little under 29,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, cost and freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission:—

Cotton.		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Ready	Rs. 185 =	3¾d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 179 =	3¾d.
Do. Good.	do.	,, 171 =	3 21-32d.
Oomra Fully Good	do. (Good Staple)	,, 215 =	4 15-32d.
Do. Good	do. do.	,, 208 =	4 11-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	do. do.	,, 198 =	4¼d.
Khandeish, Good,	do.	,, 186 =	4 3-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.	,, 190 =	3 31-32d.
Belatee, Fully Good,	do.	,, 198 =	4¼d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 190 =	3 31-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.	,, 184 =	3 27-32d.
Broach, Fine,	April	240 =	4 31-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 222 =	4¾d.
Dhollera, Fine,		,, 220 =	4 19-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 210 =	4½d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 196 =	4 5-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good,	May	,, 208 =	4 11-32d.
Westerns, Good,	June	,, 192 =	4 1-32d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this Season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1887-88. Bales.	Season. 1886-87. Bales.
Bengals	173,000	217,000
Oomras—		
Berar	143,500	286,000
Khandeish	167,000	187,500
Barsi and Nugger	50,500	60,500
Hingunghaut	675	19,500
Broach	88,000	71,500
Dhollera	176,000	118,000
Persian & Sind	37,000	21,000
	835,675	981,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

	Bales. 1888	Bales. 1887	Bales. 1886
Receipts.			
For the week	67,326	85,235	81,048
From 1st Jan. to 18th April	791,723	820,663	731,386
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	44,730	69,942	49,136
From 1st Jan. to 18th April	451,764	500,488	465,021
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	100	1,109	1,157
From 1st Jan. to 18th April	10,994	12,535	23,752

WHEAT of the new crop has been arriving daily in large quantities, and the crop promises, it is stated in some quarters, to be the largest that has been known for some two decades. We have had an active market throughout the week, the principal purchases having been of Pessy and Club No. 1 Delhi, and these descriptions are quoted rather higher; other kinds have also been taken to some extent, and for these the market is firm at our last quotations. We quote ready:—

Fine Pessy (91 per cent.)	Rs.	4	5	6	per cwt.
Do. (85 ,,)	,,	4	4	0	,,
Club Delhi No. 1	,,	4	4	0	,,
Ahmedabad	,,	4	0	0	,,
Red Delhi	,,	3	15	0	,,
Hard Yellow (63 per cent.)	,,	4	6	6	,,
Do. (50 ,,)	,,	4	5	6	,,

SEEDS have also been coming forward freely, and *Rapeseed* promises also to give a large outturn. These have attracted less attention than wheat; but a fair business has been done in the aggregate, and prices are firmly maintained at the following level for ready seed:—

Linseed	Rs. 5-15-0 to Rs. 6-2-0	per cwt
Rapeseed Yel. Guzerat	,, 6-8-0	,,
Do. Cawapore	,, 5-11-0	,,
Do. Red do.	,, 5-4-0	,,
Do. ,, Delhi	,, 5-4-0	,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts. 1888.	Cwts. 1887.	Cwts. 1886.
Wheat—For the week	3,741,050	460,086	487,608
,, From 1st Jan. to 18th April	2,233,518	2,831,561	2,700,915
Linseed—For the week	119,356	129,029	205,044
,, From 1st Jan. to 18th April	986,007	1,029,813	1,521,351
Rapeseed—For the week	69,037	37,531	82,015
,, From 1st Jan. to 18th April	242,737	168,574	410,468
Gingelly Seed—For the week	8,913	20,555	19,198
,, From 1st Jan. to 18th April	57,539	671,685	677,025

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts. 1888.	Cwts. 1887.	Cwts. 1886.
Wheat—For the week	238,987	278,931	318,613
,, From 1st Jan. to 18th April	1,339,449	2,203,859	2,223,793
Linseed—For the week	89,378	104,476	107,374
,, From 1st Jan. to 18th April	784,157	891,006	1,153,203
Rapeseed—For the week	15,375	6,041	40,616
,, From 1st Jan. to 18th April	141,988	132,263	221,126
Gingelly Seed—For the week	32,521	113,422	42,652
,, From 1st Jan. to 18th April	681,826	761,876	688,603

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

PRITCHARD—April 16, at the Cloisters, Salem, the wife of C. Pritchard, Esq., Barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1888.

THE Corporation yesterday, by a majority of nearly two to one, accepted an amendment moved by the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah in favour of the erection of the Municipal Offices on the Bori Bunder site. In so resolving the Corporation illustrated the truth of the old saying that *on revient toujours à ses premiers amours*. Mr. Pherozeshah's proposal brings us in sight once more of 1884 and common sense. In adopting it the Corporation have made amends for a decision for which no real justification was given or even attempted at the time, and which subsequent events have not led us to think better of. It is true that the Corporation solemnly, deliberately, and after much debate, declared their intention to pitch their tent on the Oval. It is equally true that we were yesterday as near the commencement, to say nothing of the completion, of that particular enterprise as we were, for example, to the erection of a new Government House, the reclamation of Back-Bay, or the tunnelling of Malabar Hill. And yet it is nearly two years since the Corporation entered into what was virtually a compact with the Government to utilise the site "within a reasonable time." Opinions may differ as to the interpretation of terms. But if a reasonable time means any time within range of calculable expectation, the Municipal Offices which were to spring up upon the Oval ought to have been regarded as creatures rather of eternity than of time, reasonable or otherwise. A building site, we take it, is meant to be built upon. A merely potential possession is not enough to satisfy the needs of a public body who on a day not very far distant, will have no roof over its head unless it hastens to build one.

Everybody knows that there have been good reasons for the inaction of the Corporation—that they could not build at once even if they wanted to and all the lakhs that they needed for the purpose were in hand. The fault is not with them, but with the site which they chose in July 1886. They have found in the pretty long interval which has elapsed since then, that, as we warned them at the time, they were parting with their liberty of action in accepting the invitation of Government to take a site upon the Oval. They then parted with their liberty of action in regard not only to the cost of the contemplated building, but in regard also to its style and structure, and the time for building it. A good deal has happened since then. The City Extension Committee has been called into being, and its report stands in the way of any immediate utilisation of the Oval. Then again the Government offer was hampered by the embarrassing and costly condition that in building their offices the Corporation should conform to such "general idea" as the Government themselves might arrive at for building over the vacant space. Will anyone of the twenty-five members, who in July 1886 voted for the acceptance of the Government offer, venture upon giving the slightest hint as to what that "general idea" may be? Have the Government themselves at this moment any idea of what that idea is? And yet it is to this unknown and undefined conception and to the indefinite expenditure that would be needed to carry it out that the Corporation would have remained committed so long as they adhered to this site. We put it therefore with some confidence that a site which cannot be used within any assignable period, or in any manner or at any cost which the Corporation themselves shall have power to determine, is one which it was not worth while to cling to so long as any other was available. The Corporation themselves have at the most shown a very imperfect appreciation of it. Five years ago they deliberately refused to build there even if the land were at their disposal, and when in 1886 they were persuaded to accept the site the acceptance was given in the most half-hearted way. A transfer of three votes in a fairly full meeting would have sufficed to ensure the rejection of the offer. This we take it was not a very emphatic way of reversing a decision arrived at unanimously, as the decision to build on the Bori Bunder site had been. And if votes were scarce, arguments were scarcer. The Committee which had been appointed to report on the subject contented themselves with a simple recommendation to accept the offer. The preamble of their report, which might have been written on the back of a visiting card, was limited to the intimation that they had taken all the circumstances into account; but what those circumstances were no one was able to learn either from their report or from the discussion which arose upon it. It was whispered indeed that the Oval was a healthier site, but as no one had impeached the sanitary condition of the Esplanade, the argument had no serious value. Nor were the advocates of the new site more impressive when they hinted that at Bori Bunder there would be too much noise from the passing tramway cars and trains for the comfortable performance of office work. The G. I. P. administrative offices, with three hundred or more of clerks, are close by, and no inconvenience of that kind has been experienced there. To this day, in short it has been impossible to attribute the vote of July 1886 to any particular conclusions at which the twenty-five who favour the change of site had arrived.

The Corporation have at length thought better of the matter. They will doubtless be credited with fickleness in reversing their vote. But it is always better to reverse an unwise vote, even at the risk of being charged with inconsistency, than to act upon it, and it will at all events be much easier for them to justify a reversal to their earlier plan than it has hitherto been for them to account for their departure from it. The favour that was recently shown to a project for building upon the Cathedral Schools ground was at least as much a protest against the inconvenience of the Oval site as a declaration of the intrinsic merits of the other. There was, as we showed, very much indeed to be said for the scheme which Sir Henry Morland advocated with so much ability and public spirit; but its advantages were relative rather than absolute. It was when the High School plot was put in comparison with the Oval that its superiority was most manifest. Happily, however, the Corporation were not limited to a choice between these two sites. The building capacity of the Esplanade is almost as far from being exhausted as it was when Lord Ripon laid the corner stone of the still unbuilt Municipal Offices in December 1884. The resolution adopted yesterday commits the Corporation to the precise spot chosen four years ago; but we imagine that if good reason were shown for some adjacent site upon which the new Municipal Offices would come into less disadvantageous competition with Mr. Steven's magnificent building there would be no obstacle to a slight variation from the terms of Mr. Pherozeshah's resolution. We believe that the public—the native public in particular—will heartily approve of the decision come to yesterday. The Ratepayers' Association on this occasion, as in 1886, put in a plea for the Bori Bunder site, deeming it superior for reasons of convenience and economy to any other that stood in competition with it. This is an intelligible preference, and the grounds of it are not likely now to be disputed. For in returning to the old site the Corporation will regain something more than the site itself. They will regain a liberty of action in regard to the building and the expenditure upon it which they parted with against a good deal of earnest advice on the day when for no discoverable reasons they allowed themselves to be persuaded to sacrifice a good site for a bad one.

THE Oriental sovereign who declared in his haste that all men are liars, would in the present day have devoted a cultured leisure to soliloquising on the virtue of telling the truth. When a Political Officer has to speak his mind to a number of happy schoolboys who have obtained prizes at his hands, he finds an opportunity of teaching by example as well as by precept, and if he have the gift of graceful persiflage, and he be known as Sir Lepel Griffin, his auditors may expect to be amused as well as edified. At the annual distribution of prizes the other day to the sons of Native Chiefs and gentlemen who are receiving their education at the Rajkumar College at Indore, Sir Lepel made one of the brief and pungent addresses with which he delights to favour his hearers, who never fail to recognise their piquancy and happy application. He began by congratulating the boys upon having one and all received a prize—a piece of good fortune which he intimated is not vouchsafed to "grown ups" in this world. There was a pathetic vein which, it is to be hoped, impressed the audience, in the confession that from his own experience if there be any greater pleasure than obtaining a well deserved prize it is that of obtaining one which one has not deserved. And contrariwise, a crown of sorrows is the non-obtaining of the prize which one has well earned; but the speaker did not sadden the youths with such a saying. He preferred to say to those Rajput, Mahommedan and Brahmin boys, the sons of gentlemen, that they should speak the truth. Whatever appearances may be, and whatever may be said, there is nothing like truth; it is the first thing and not the second. This is far noblerte achieg than that of the genial essayist, who declared that truth was far too precious to be thrown away upon everybody. But after all, in seeming to limit the practical application of the principle that it is more becoming to tell the truth than to tell a lie, to those of gentle birth, the subtle distinction drawn by Elia seems to be recognised in a somewhat modified form. All the same, the little lecture to those young gentlemen was gracefully given, and it would not be thrown away even were they all born in the Palace of Truth. There was a reminiscence of Sir Lepel Griffin's visit to the American Republic in the reproach which he levelled at those Chiefs and sons of Chiefs, that they were unfortunate enough not to have to work for their living, like Political Agents and the rest of us. The gibe at Max Muller as a Professor who knows more about the India of three thousand years ago—when everybody spoke the truth—than of the India of to-day, was personal but not ill-natured. "I wish," said the speaker, "I could introduce him to some of my boundary cases, in which every witness is perjured and every document forged." The opportunity which makes the thief may also make the perjurer and the forger.

THE telegrams which we publish to-day show that the condition of the Emperor Frederick is worse now that pyæmia is apprehended. Pyæmia is a collective name for many diseased processes. It indicates a morbid state of the blood and of the general system, leading to febrile affection, the condition being due to the absorption of animal putrid poison in the blood. The blood is altered throughout the whole system. The poison cannot be isolated, though by inoculation it produces the same disease. When the disease leads to febrile disturbance without any characteristic local lesions it is known as septicæmia, but when as a further consequence it leads to the formation of secondary abscesses it is called pyæmia.

MR. DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA has reprinted in pamphlet form a series of letters on the Abkari policy of the Bombay Government contributed by him to our columns, and by another non-official expert, Mr. P. B. Dantra, to the *Indian Spectator*. The main points of Mr. Wacha's argument must be pretty familiar to our readers by this time; certainly they are to the Department, who would put themselves right with public opinion if they could deal successfully with the allegations which he brings against this policy. If the confronting of a Department with evidence directly controverting its assertions on important matters of fact can be deemed to call for an answer the Government ought no longer to be silent on the subjects dealt with in this pamphlet. That the Government are indifferent to the critisisms which Messrs. Wacha and Dantra have made upon the Abkari system, as it at present works, is highly improbable. Mr. Dantra's demonstration in our columns a few months since of the impossibility of carrying on an honest trade in toddy spirit except at a loss in the Thana District, has, it is understood, led to anxious official inquiries in the district and the facts, as stated, are believed to have been unshaken. Complaints of the adulterated and deleterious character of the liquors that are sold are not to be wondered at when, as is alleged by a very competent witness, the liquor farmer has to choose between adulteration and a loss of eight annas per gallon if he deal honestly.

THE question of the Municipal building site was settled by the Bombay Corporation at their meeting yesterday. Mr. Dossabhoy Framji thought that the Corporation having decided to erect a suitable edifice on the Crescent, they should not now go in search of any other site. Dr. Waters was in favour of the Bori Bunder site, while Messrs. G. Cotton and Javerilal agreed in thinking that the Crescent was the best place available for having a grand and imposing structure. Dr. R. N. Khory and Mr. Kapadia spoke in support of the Hon. P. M. Mehta's amendment to go back to Bori Bunder, where the foundation stone has already been laid by Lord Ripon ir Henry Morland again urged upon the Corporation the advisability of accepting the Cathedral High School scheme. Major Selby entered into a long justification of the report of the committee which had been appointed to consider the question of the school site, and Dr. Blaney also maintained that the committee had done nothing wrong in going beyond the mandate of the Corporation. On a division, Mr. Mehta's amendment was carried by 20 votes against 11.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley will sit in the Insolvency Court daily from Monday next, for the disposal of opposed insolvent cases.

THE Rev. W. G. Scott, chaplain of Byculla, has been granted three months' privilege leave.

MR. F. C. O. BEAMAN, special Settlement Officer, Baroda, has availed himself of the seven months' furlough granted to him.

THE appointment of Mr. Charles Prumler as acting Consul-General for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay during the absence of Mr. F. Stockinger has been recognised by the Governor-General in Council.

MR. W. F. LOW, C.S., and Mr. J. R. Middleton, have been allowed extension of leave for six and three months respectively, the former on sick certificate.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BHICAJI EDULJI GHASWALLA has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Kaira.

COLONEL J. M. SEXTON, S.C., has been appointed to act as President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee during the absence of Sir Frank Souter.

MR. DAYARAM GIDUMAL, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, has been allowed three months' privilege leave.

MR. H. N. ALEXANDER, Superintendent of Police, Southern Mahratta Railway, and Mr. C. F. G. Lester, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, have passed the higher standard examination in Mahratti and Guz

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

CHARLOTTENBURG, APRIL 18, EVENING.

The Emperor Frederick conferred with Prince Bismarck for an hour to-day.

His Imperial Majesty appeared thrice at the window of the Castle, and was welcomed with rapturous cheering by the great assemblage in the streets.

His condition is worse this evening.

The Doctors in attendance apprehend pyæmia, which is a dangerous disease produced by mingling of the poisonous matters of pus with the blood.

BERLIN. April 19.

The Emperor Frederick's death is now regarded as merely a question of days.

THE BOULANGER PROPAGANDA.

PARIS, APRIL 19, MORNING.

General Boulanger will take his seat as a member of the Department du Nord in the Chamber of Deputies to-day.

Demonstrations are expected to take place and the troops are in readiness.

SIR DRUMOND WOLFF.

TEHERAN, APRIL 19.

Sir Drummond Wolff, the newly appointed British Minister here, arrived to-day.

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

In the House of Commons last evening, Mr. Heneage's Bill to alter and amend the law relating to marriage with a deceased wife's sister was read a second time by a majority of fifty-seven votes.

THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON.

The Freedom of the City of London was conferred on the Marquis of Hartington at Guildhall, yesterday, with the usual civic ceremonies.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

VIENNA, APRIL 18.

The Emperor of Austria meets her Majesty the Queen at Innsbruck on Monday next.

THE REBELS ON THE NILE.

CAIRO, APRIL 18.

A company of the Rifle Brigade starts for Assiout immediately, owing to the activity of the Nile rebels.

THE FISHERIES TREATY.

TORONTO, APRIL 18.

The Dominion House of Commons has passed the Fisheries Treaty.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 18.

The Foreign Committee of the American Senate, to which the Fisheries Treaty was referred for report, has resolved to recommend its rejection by the United States.

THE HYDERABAD GOVERNMENT AND THE DECCAN MINING COMPANY.

[redacted] OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 19.

The allegation to which the *Standard* has given currency that the suspension of the Sirdar Diler Jung is due to the personal ill-will of the Minister, Sir Asman Jah, is absolutely unfounded. The action taken was decided upon by the Hyderabad Government after careful deliberation on the circumstances. The Resident did not object to the step which the Government deemed advisable in the interests of the State.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 19.

The *Pioneer* publishes a number of so-called revelations regarding the Deccan mining transaction; but as the account closely resembles that published in the *Bombay Gazette* of Tuesday it is unnecessary to repeat it.

Commenting thereon, the paper says:—All theories may be held in abeyance until Abdul Huq has had some further opportunity of supplying more adequate materials for their construction. Mr. Stewart is dead and so needs no defence, and we are glad to repeat the testimony of respect we have already borne to his memory on the assurance of those to whom he was known. Mr. Watson must be either fraudulent or a fool. He is on the contrary known as a man of wealth and position in the city, a shrewd and clever man, a men well versed in affairs, and for the present at any rate we must refuse to believe that such a man would lend himself to a course of reckless and transparent dishonesty. We in something mistrust Abdul Huq. Let it be remembered, moreover, that there are certain apparent blanks in the history of the Company which the printed memorandum fails to supply, that there may be missing documents giving a new colour to the incidents which seem most to call for censure, and above all that Mr. Watson is an absent man. There are still some minor actors in the affair, who have in a material degree contributed to the catastrophe, of whom we have yet made no mention, but among whom we shall endeavour hereafter to apportion the burden of blame.

At the end of its narrative the paper publishes the following telegram from London of the 15th instant:—

"The promoters have unloaded four-fifths of their 85,000 shares. There are sixteen hundred victims."

INSTALLATION OF THE NAWAB OF RAMPUR.

Sir Auckland Colvin reached Rampur on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday morning the installation of his Highness the Nawab took place in the presence of a large assembly of English officers and native notables.

THE SIKKIM EXPEDITION.

The troops of the Sikkim expeditionary force are still hampered by bad weather. Heavy snowstorms have prevented an intended reconnaissance in force to the Jalep pass and have interfered with the transport of supplies.

Beyond rumours of night attacks there is nothing to keep the camp at Gnatoung on the alert.

TRANSFER OF SIND TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 19.

Correspondence regarding the transfer of Sind to the Punjab Government is still going on between the Bombay Government and the Government of India, and when this is concluded the matter will have to be referred to the Secretary of State for sanction.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 19.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Massilia, with homeward English mails of 13th instant, arrived here at 8 p. m., yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dorunda arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, on the evening of the 17th inst.

PORT SAID, APRIL 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, APRIL 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 18.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Poseidon, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 1-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1s. 4¼d.
3 per cent. Consols for account (New)	99⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	68
4½ per cent. do.	72⅝
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¼
Bar Silver	42 13-16

The sum of about £225,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

LAST Tuesday, Major Cresswell, accompanied by Mr. Adamson (Settlement Officer), Captain Fenn (Port Officer), Dr. Rundle (Civil Surgeon), and the Punjabi Police under Inspector Gordon, along with Volunteers McDonough and D'Attaides proceeded to hunt the dacoits who had attacked Myohoung. It met dacoits at Palaydoung, Shan Boh, the leader, and five others were killed, and many wounded: Eleven suspects have been brought in. The whole party were under fire. Eighty dacoits have crossed the hills. To prevent a junction another expedition will start.

OWING to financial depression the Government of India, after advertising for Army Remounts, have cancelled the advertisements, and determined not to raise eleven of their batteries of artillery (four horse and seven field) to war establishment this year The postponement of this measure has a peaceful outlook, but is merely temporary. Orders have also been issued for the reduction of the Reserve at Remount Depots to the previous strength The net result of these orders will be the avoidance at present of an expenditure of three lakhs of rupees.

IN connection with the adulteration of *ghee*, we have official authority that, out of thirteen samples supplied to the Commissariat, which were analysed by the Chemical Examiner to Government last year, eleven had to be condemned. Seventeen samples from the mofussil were all pure, and there is a disposition to excuse those who sell adulterated *ghee* to Government on the plea that fat is easily procurable in Calcutta, and scarcely procurable in the mofussil. But as some of the seventeen pure samples came from the 24-Parganas and Howrah, which are officially included in the mofussil, it is plain that some other reason than the cheapness of fat must be found for the adulteration of almost all the *ghee* supplied to the Commissariat. It is probable that the continuance of the practice is due less to the cheapness of fat than to the almost invariable impunity which attends this species of imposition.

THE *Englishman* says that trade is abnormally dull in Calcutta at present, and the fact is patent to all in the appearance of the Hughli. "The 'forest of masts' which we are accustomed to see stretching from the Esplnnade to Garden Reach has disappeared, and only a mere fringe of shipping remains. It is, indeed, many years since dullness was so prevalent in our foreign trade *via* the Cape. There are at present only three sailing-ships in port on the 'unfixed' list, while the number actually loading is likewise abnormally small for the season of the year. The ships shortly expected to arrive are far from numerous, yet there are no signs as yet that they will be insufficient to meet the requirements of the trade. The new wheat crop of the North-West, estimated to be a full one, is temporarily held back in the producing districts to meet a strong local demand, and the arrivals of other cereals and seeds are only on a moderate scale. Export to Europe is going on chiefly *via* the Suez Canal, and the supply of steamship tonnage being quite adequate to the demand, there is no immediate prospect of a rise in steamer freights diverting shipments to the alternative route. Until this be brought about by an increase in the volume of exports we are unlikely to see the river resume its normal appearance."

THOMAS DEMALYNEE, described in the police reports as "miserably clad," has been sentenced by the Thames magistrate to two months' hard labour for obtaining charitable aid by false pretences. The prisoner appears to have had a strange career. In Bombay he was a medical subordinate, from which service he was dismissed for bad conduct. He afterwards enlisted in the Bombay Horse Artillery, was tried by court-martial for theft, was sentenced to 166 days' rigorous imprisonment, and was afterwards dismissed the service as an incorrigible character. He afterwards became a "fakir" or religious mendicant. He subsequently resumed European habits, and, being without labour, was admitted into the Bombay Workhouse as a vagrant. He was discharged from there to obtain employment on a railway. He was afterwards re-admitted to the Bombay Workhouse. In November, 1881, he was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment for breach of the rules and discipline of that place. In Calcutta he was employed in the police force, but was dismissed for drunkenness. He was also employed as apothecary and assistant in several druggists' shops, where he was well known to be a confirmed drunkard. He was arrested for forgery, but was acquitted. He left Madras in 1882 and went to England soon after.

THE death is announced, on the 23rd ultimo, at Kensington, of Mr. William Abbott, a stock-broker, of Tokenhouse Yard, London, aged fifty-four, from apoplexy, three weeks after the death of his only son, aged twenty-one. Mr. Abbott's name, says the *Madras Mail*, had been for several years much associated with the financial operations in London of the Kolar Gold Mining Companies. The development of the mines did not fulfil his predictions; but instead of accepting the idea that he may have made insufficient allowance for the difficulties that had to be overcome, he held tenaciously to his opinions, and indulged in very severe, and very frequent, as well as very ill-informed condemnation of the officials on the mines, especially of Captain Plummer. He was, apparently, convinced that Captain Plummer was a stubborn and lethargic man, who spent the money of the Mysore Company recklessly, and who could not be too soon removed in favour of a much younger, more energetic, and more reliable man. As Captain Plummer would not condescend to defend himself against Mr. Abbott's attacks at public meetings and in advertised circulars, a large number of shareholders in the Kolar companies concluded that the accusations were unanswerable, and for a time it seemed as though the directors of the Mysore Company were yielding to outside pressure, and were resolving to dispense with Captain Plummer's services. But one of their number—Lord Ribblesdale—came out lately with an open mind, and after a laborious examination above and below ground, he arrived at the conclusion that Captain Plummer was peculiarly the right man in the right place and that a great error would be made by allowing him to sever his connection with the industry at the present stage of proceedings. The other directors wisely adopted his opinions, and announced a month ago, greatly to the surprise of Mr. Abbott and some financial papers that reflected his views, that Captain Plummer had been requested to go home to consult with the directors about future operations, and would shortly afterwards resume his duties as Superintendent of the Mysore Mine.

MILITARY NEWS.

FURLOUGH to Europe for one year on medical certificate has been granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Q. M. Ward, S.C., Assistant Superintendent, Rutnagherry Revenue Survey.

LIEUT. M. R. HUNTER, 1st Worcestershire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 19th Bombay Infantry, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

EXTENSION of leave has been granted by the Secretary of State to Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Hore, Infantry, for one month on medical certificate; to Lieut. L. H. Vidal, S. C., for six months, on medical certificate; and to Colonel T. Trueman, S. C., for five months, on private affairs.

COLONEL A. WARDROP, S. C., has been granted leave out of India on private affairs to the 9th December.

THE Rev. P. Belz, honorary chaplain, Scind Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been permitted to resign his appointment.

THE services of Major W. G. W. Macbay, S. C., have been replaced at the disposal of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief.

MR. W. T. TUCKER has been appointed to be a Lieutenant in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

THE BHUNDARWARA RESERVOIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bhundarwara Reservoir, built by the Bombay Municipality, is situated on a hill near Mazagon. The garden on the Reservoir has made it a place of resort, and many people go there in the morning and evening. The Municipality are evidently desirous of making the place attractive, but to enhance its popularity, I would suggest that a few benches be placed in the garden, and that a banstand be erected. Several bands would, I am sure, gladly volunteer their services gratuitously. For the safety of children in charge of careless ayahs, allow me to suggest that the open tanks be enclosed by railings.

H. D.

April 18.

FERRY TOLLS IN SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The right of collecting the ferry toll at the Ambavni Creek in Salsette has been sold this year at a greatly reduced sum. It was constantly pointed out to the authorities that the defective condition of the road approaches would lead to a falling off in the revenue. In the previous years, the right was purchased for a higher sum, the contractors being impressed with the belief that the piers, which were then proposed, would be constructed. The Taluka Local Board overlooked the suggestion. The contractors became aware of the fact, and did not venture on the present occasion to offer a higher sum. The public revenue has evidently sustained a loss, and the people have been denied the benefit of an improved communication.

April 16. AN OBSERVER.

THE MUNICIPAL HALL QUESTION.

THE following letter has been addressed to the Chairman and the Members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation by the Ratepayers' Association:—

Gentlemen,—As the question of the site of the Municipal Building is again under discussion by the Corporation, we, representing the Ratepayers of Bombay, take the opportunity of repeating what we have said before in our memorial of the 6th August 1886, that it was highly desirable in the interests of the Ratepayers that the original site at Bori Bunder should be fixed upon for the following reasons:—

1st. The site being a central one, is more convenient for the mass of the Ratepayers than the proposed ones at the Crescent and of the Cathedral High School.

2nd. If the said site at Bori Bunder were fixed upon, a considerable sum of money in shape of costs of plans and estimates would be saved to the Municipality.

3rd. The estimate for the buildings on the said site is for about 5 lakhs, whereas the Cathedral School buildings with alterations are estimated to cost at least 9 lakhs, and moreover, after undergoing the necessary alterations they would not be so fit for the purpose as a wholly new building would be, and the proposed building on the Crescent site would cost, as is feared, at least 12 to 15 lakhs.

4th. The foundation-stone of the building has been already laid with great *eclat*, at a cost of about Rs. 10,000, by the hands of the late Viceroy the Marquis of Ripon, and the feeling is very strong amongst the general body of Ratepayers that the new Municipal building should be erected on the identical spot.

We beg most respectfully to express our opinion that it is not desirable that the money of the Ratepayers should be allowed to be thus wasted by choosing more expensive sites and making more expensive building than what has been originally fixed upon.

We need hardly say that in deciding upon the site and the plan the comfort and convenience of the Ratepayers, coupled with reasonable economy, should be more studied than the desire that some may indulge in, of making the building, at whatever sacrifice of the Ratepayers' money, as grand and showy as possible, so as to make it the envy of not only the sister Presidencies, but of the best and proud cities of Britain and Europe.

We trust that this appeal on behalf of the Ratepayers will meet with due consideration at your hands, and that you, gentlemen, who are the Trustees of their money, will not allow it to be wasted.—We are, gentlemen, your obdt. servts

DAVID GOSTLING,
FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE,
Hon. Secretaries.
Bombay Ratepayers' and Residents' Association.

I sign this Memorial in my official capacity as joint Hon. Secretary of the Association. My private opinion has been given in my replies to the questions asked by the Committee appointed by the Corporation.

DAVID GOSTLING.

THE CHINCHLI HORSE SHOW.

THE following Resolution of Government, respecting the Chinchli Agricultural, Horse and Cattle Show for 1888, is published:—

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th April 1888.

Letter from the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, No. 84, dated 9th March 1888—Forwarding a report on the Chinchli Agricultural, Horse and Cattle Show for 1888. Stating that it will be seen that the Show is every day increasing in popularity and importance, and that it will contribute to the further success of the Show if Government are pleased to place the report, with their remarks thereon, on the Editors' table, and bring the Institution to the notice of Collectors of Districts in the Bombay Presidency in order that they may co-operate with the Native States in the Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country Agency in its further development.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor in Council has read this report with interest, and he considers that the British Officers serving in the Districts adjoining Kolhapur might well do everything in their power to make the Chinchli Show known and to encourage the people to exhibit at it.

2. A very useful feature of the Show is the attempt made to circulate useful treatises on cattle diseases, horse-shoeing, and other subjects. These treatises are translated into the vernacular and given to the exhibitors. If the Stewards of the Poona and other Horse Shows adopted the same plan, the expense of publishing such treatises would be shared between the various Committees, and a wider and systematic diffusion of useful technical knowledge ensured. A copy of the treatise distributed at the Chinchli Show should be sent to the Director of Agriculture, with a request that he will send it to the Secretaries of the Poona Horse Show, and consider this suggestion.

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

THE enormous extent to which investment in new silver speculations and in public companies of various characters has been carried in Melbourne within the last few months is very strikingly indicated by the latest clearing-house returns. From these it appears that the total clearnance from January the 1st to March the 12th was £59,549,133 against £35,579,995 in the corresponding period last year, being an increase of £23,969,138, or about 67 per cent.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Ganges, Captain E. Stewart, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mail and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs W Harvey
Col and Mrs A C Campbell
Mrs Harington and infant
Mr R Johnson
Miss Boosey
Col F W Grant
Mrs Rose
Rear-Admiral W F Richards, K C B
Mr J Carlisle
Lieut R B S Wrey
Dr and Mrs M Thompson and two children
Mrs Fry and two children
Mr Matchell
Lady Low and two children
Mrs Stead
Mrs A Neville Hayne
Mrs H Savage and two children
Mrs Maxwell Gordon
Col F J Tod
Mrs Warren
Mr Stakes
Mr F Chamberlain
Mr Bailey's children
Mrs Craven and children
Col Boddam
Miss Boddam
Mr and Mrs Lawrie
Mrs Steward and two children
Mr H E Wright
Mr J Luke
Mr E Dyers
Mr A D Uloth
Col and Mrs A W Phillips
Capt Ward
Lieut Renton
Lieut Williamson
Mr and Mrs W Strange
Mr D L Evans
Mrs Fanshawe & children
Mrs Walker
Mr Harrington
Major Proudfoot
Mr Castelberg
Mr and Mrs Hearsay and 5 children
Two Misses Hearsay
Mr Showers
Mr and Mrs Veitch and 2 children
Mrs Moberley
Mrs Wheeley
Mr Archer
Col and Mrs Graham Smith
Mrs Tilley and 2 children
Mr G Goodwin
Capt Lucas
Mr Vickers
Mr Hargraves
Mr Jamieson
Mr Burder
Mr E Phalin
Mr F Salmon
Mr K Weib
Mr E C Johnson
Mr T Bond
Mr T McConnell
Mr J R Murdock
Mr G W Mitchell
Mr C Woodward
Mr E Howland
Mr A B Williams
Mr J Brown
Mr W Monk

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr J H Barry
Mr A Ewbank
Mr C E Fox
Col the Hon A B de Montmorency
Mr J C Dwyer
Mrs Anderson and child
Miss Donald
Mr Donald and child
Mr G A Tomkinson
Lieut McC Bruce
Dr King
Mr Learmouth McKenzie
Major and Mrs Brown
Mr A Durst
Mr E Dyers
Mr G Fleming
Capt Scott
Mr Hosack
Mr Loretzly
Mr A Hills
Mr W Thomson
Mr Gresham Stewart
Mr Campbell Thomson

FOR SUEZ.

Mr and Mrs G B Reid
Mr O C Sotte

The following passengers have been engaged:—

The ss Sutlej, Captain W D Worcester, 27th April, 1880

FOR LONDON—Mrs Jackson, Mrs Scaramangs, Mr and Mrs Higham, Mr F L Goldsmid, Mr Denham, Mr J A B Norman, Mr Bernard Franks, Mr and Mrs Heller, four children and infant, Mr and Mrs Phillips and four children, Mr Holmes, Mrs Hyde Edwards and two children, Capt Beely, Mr A F Mainwaring, Mr H C Fenwick, Mrs Burton, Mr A W Galloway, Mr R Fisher, Mrs Foulkes and child, Genl and Mrs Blowers, Mr E A Bulkley, and Mr J T Hathornwaite.

FOR BRINDISI—Surgn-Major E B Palmer, Col T M Sym, Comte de Breteuil, Comte de Saultz, Lieut-Col J C Manderson, Sir A Collins, QC, Mr J L Tickell, Mr Jessop, Mr L L Down, Maj E H Fitzgerald, Mr W A Benson, Mr R R Ash, and Major Cathes.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mrs A P Howell, Mr W Gaye, Mr E Solano, Mr W Barton Wright, Mr E Gilbert, Capt Oliver, Capt Jessel, Col F Lance, Mrs Arthur Forde Mrs and Miss Orr, Mr W J le Breton, Mr R Giles, Miss E Giles, Mrs F B Mulock, Sir Lepel Griffin, Mr C W E Heeslowe, Major Stewart Mackenzie, Mrs Wilson and son, and Miss Wilson, Mrs Burkard child, Col Oldham, Mr R Barton, Mr Bessie, Mr W Hurst, Mr G A Campbell, Capt R D Vincent, Mr H Ainslie, Mr J H Bussersworthe, and Mrs Lee Warner.

FOR SUEZ—Mr Field.

The s.s. Peshawur, Captain W. A. Wheler, 4th May, 1888.

FOR LONDON—Mrs Colvin, Mr and Mrs F W Porter, Mrs Laing and child, Miss Brooke and governess, Mr Mothersill, Mr and Mrs Scrith, Mrs Merewether and child, Mr Hughes' child, Mr and Mrs Spitta, Major and Mrs W H O Wyllie, Mrs Doorgett and five children, Mr and Mrs Poke, Mr Fischer, Mr and Mrs F Rowlands and four Misses Rowlands, Mr L Porter, Mr Baman Das Basie, Mr W Martindale, Mr B T Peake, and Mr Faulkes and child.

FOR BRINDISI—Col E M Norie, Mr Blyth, Mr R Miller, Mr K L Hamilton, Mr H W Jones, Mr W R S Jones, Mr G P Clark, Mr R Acklom, Mr H Hudson, Mr R B Clegg, Mr H Meade, Capt Wood, Capt Fenton, Mrs Mackie and child, Miss Hatch, Rev M Lamert, Lieut-Col W Cook, Capt Muir, Mr Sherres, Mr J Fachiri, Rev A Samert, Mr Adair, Mr E S McGowan, Capt Stevens, Mr and Mrs de Maud, Mr S N Sinha and 2 sons, and Mr W A Bernard.

The s.s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, 11th May, 1888.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr W B Gray, Mrs S B Trittau, Mr McLintock, Mr Day, and Mr A Allan.

The s.s. Shannons, Captain C. R. Edwards, 18th May, 1888.

FOR LONDON—Rev and Mrs Goldwyer Lewis, Mr and Mrs Parr and two children, Colonel C H Knowles, Miss Carpenter, Master Hearn, Dr Hewlett, Mr Ward and Mr and Mrs Macpherson and child.

FOR BRINDISI—Capt H R Webb, Mr Motherall, Mr Rich, Mr A Huson, Mr and Mrs Dunkerley, Mr and Mrs T F Bradbury, Mr and Mrs G H Bayley, Miss Taylor, Mrs Hargrave, Maj Firebrace, Col T A Corballes, Capt H H Barnet, Rev J Abbott, Rt Rev the Bishop of Bombay, Col Prideaux and Major G W Sawyer.

RESULT OF THE PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.

OUT of some thirty candidates who presented themselves at the recent examination for the office of Subordinate Judge and High Court Pleader, the following four are declared to have passed:—Nurbheshunker Jivanram Maru, Gantam Motichund Sha, Harridas Vakhatchund Vora, and Narayen Balkrishna Muzumdar.

The undermentioned twenty-seven candidates, out of nearly 200 who presented themselves at the examination for the office of District Pleader, are declared to have passed:—Ganesh Ramchunder Datar, Crushnajee Ramchunder Runbhor, Tricumlal Damodhur Trivadi, Vasudeo Ganesh Kadoorkar, Ballajee Ganesh Lokhande, Sittaram Narayen Gatal, Shunker Damodhar Gupte, Ramrao Pandurang Atgar, Ramchunder Narayen Gokhle, Chandramookhram Mobutram Mehta, Dattu Govind Josey, Sitaram Balal Joglekar Mahadev Ganesh Pundit, Bulwant Mahadeo Betdur, Balajee Krishnajee Rashinkar, Damodhur Venayek Oka, Bhimrao Ramjee Gutikar, Gopaldas Bhukandas, Krishnarao Raghavendra Hublikar, Anunt Bhugvant Mandgiri, Bhasker Vasudeo Sathe, Dyabhoy Harakchand Sha, Narayen Venkatesh Nagarkati, Bulwantrao Tripurashaukar Dave, Ganesh Visram Vaiganakar, Iswarlal Devshunker Vias, and Munchersha Nanabhai Ranina.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Apl. 20.—Sacred Concert, Y. M. C. A.
Lecture at Seamen's Institute, Admiral Fremantle presiding.
Ramnavim Holiday.
„ 21.—Distribution of Prizes, Mody Bay Gymnasium.
Lecture, Framji Cowasji Institute.
Lecture, General Assembly Rooms, Kalbadevi.
„ 23.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 25.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Akbar Manufacturing Co.
Ratepayers' Election.
Karachi Spring Meeting.
„ 26.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 27.—Departure of Sir Lepel Griffin.
Departure of M. S. Sutlej.
„ 28.—Distribution of Prizes, Bombay Gymnastic Institution.
Karachi Spring Meeting.
„ 30.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Telephone Co.
May 1.—May Day.
„ 2.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 3.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 4.—Departure of M. S. Peshawur.
„ 7.—Bank Holiday (Scotland).
High Court closes.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Departure of Parsee Cricketers.
„ 9.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 10.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 11.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
„ 12.—Month of Ramadan commences.
Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 14.—Small Causes Court closes.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 16.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 17.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p m.
„ 18.—Departure of M. S. Shannon.
„ 20.—Pentecost.
„ 20.—Whit Monday (Bank holiday).
„ 22.—Holiday at Law Offices.
Departure of M. S. Assam.
„ 23.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 24.—The Queen-Empress' Birthday.
„ 29.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
„ 30.—Derby Day.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.

A LECTURE ON MAGIC.

MR. JUSTICE HART delivered a lecture on Magic on Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Undergraduates' Association. Mr. Justice Scott presided, and there was a large attendance.

After some preliminary remarks as to the reason why attention should be given a subject that was generally dismissed as an exploded superstition, the lecturer said the word magic was primarily derived from the *Magi*, who were the hereditary caste of priests among the ancient Persians, and were probably of Median origin. The principal part of their art seemed to have consisted in the interpretation of dreams. But they were also described as prophets by Cicero and Lucian, and that they also practised astrology and sorcery might be inferred from the fact that in the later Greek of the New Testament the word *magi* was used to devote astrologers and sorcerers. The word magic thus came to be used in a general sense, to denote the art of producing at will a desired effect by other than natural causes. In this sense, it could be practised either by spiritual or non-spiritual means. In either case, the agent or magician was, of course, human. But where he practised spiritual magic it was by invoking the aid of the spirits of the dead, the demons, of the elements, or even the deities themselves, by means of potent spells they were bound to obey. When he practised non-spiritual magic, it was by putting in action the forces of nature, to work against the order of nature, by means other than those which ordinarily acted upon them, but without the intervention of spirits. An instance of spiritual magic was such necromancy as that which was practised by the witch of Endor, when, through her familiar spirit, she called up from the dead the prophet Samuel to foretell to Saul his defeat and death on the morrow. An instance of non-spiritual magic was that which was practised before Pharaoh by the magicians of Egypt, when "they cast down every man his rod, and they became serpents." The practice of magic in some sort—and all the magical beliefs and practices of ancient and modern times would be found to fall under the two heads referred to—was to be reckoned among the first growths of the human mind, for traces of it were to be found in the earliest records of those nations whose history had been preserved. Even among modern savages were found rites and superstitions bearing a close resemblance to the earliest recorded traces of ancient magical practice. This resemblance was to be traced between the magical practices of tribes so remote from each other both in time and place, that they could not have learned or borrowed from each other. After quoting many instances in proof of this, Mr. Hart went on to speak of the universality of certain ideas connected with the practice of magic. In the rites of various modern savages, the implements used were not to be of iron, and so too in many places in Europe to this day flint arrow-heads and other ancient implements of stone were regarded as talismans or charms. All these pointed to the origin of magical rites in a stone period, or a time before the use of metals. Even to this day in England a common precaution was to nail an iron horse-shoe over the house door, because of a belief that the witch, being a creature of the stone age, had so great an abhorrence of encountering iron, that she would not cross the threshold the metal protected. So also was the crossing of the knife and fork upon the plate considered a remedy, though part of its efficacy was attributed to the power of the sacred symbol of Christianity. The water ideal was another instance of the great antiquity of magical practices. It was common in Europe in the sixteenth century for the detection of a witch. If she floated, she was pulled out to be burnt, if she sank her innocence was established—but she was drowned. King James I. explained the test in his *Demonology* thus: "The water refused to receive those in her bosom that had shaken off the sacred water of baptism." But long before King James's time the same trial was well known in early Germany history, and its principle was understood to be that the conscious element rejects the guilty. In the code of Manu too was to be found the same trial by water. It would thus be seen that the practice of magic in nearly identical forms was common to tribes of men in their most primitive condition in all countries at all times. The spiritual magic was the older form of magic, and the non-spiritual was merely a natural development of it. As the distinction between religious or spiritual magic, and secular or non-spiritual, became more defined, the latter would assume a more scientific character. It would preserve formulas, and even effect to record observations, and the conclusions to be drawn from them. Thus the arts of divination, astrology and curative magic, the parent of medicine, were developed in Egypt, Babylon, and Assyria, till they assumed the status and character of sciences. But even as sciences they retained much of the original form of religious and spiritual magic. For instance, an ancient Egyptian prescription for an emetic contained also the following formula to be recited when administering the [illegible] lodged in the belly of so and so, son of such an one, thou whose sire is named 'Head-smiter,' whose name is death and accursed for ever." In the same way our learned physicians of this day, in writing their prescriptions, begin with a sign which in fact was nothing else than the symbol of Jupiter. Magic, which had thus developed into pseudo-science, was imported into Europe, where it was grafted on to the rude old magic which the western nations had inherited from their barbaric ancestors. Throughout Europe, in the dark ages, there was a widespread and deep-rooted belief in magic, the details of which, in its simplest form, bore a striking likeness to those superstitions which were common to primitive man in all countries at all times. The earlier ecclesiastics of the European Christian Church, looking on this belief as a survival of the superstitions of heathendom, visited it with displeasure. In the tenth and eleventh centuries the popular belief in magic would appear to have been somewhat on the wane. But in the thirteenth century the belief was again in full vigour throughout Europe. For this the Church was mostly to blame. By disseminating legends of monkish miracles in the hope of winning her credulous and ignorant hearers to acknowledge the power of learned and pious professors of the Christian faith, she aroused the popular belief in the supernatural generally and so revived that in witchcraft in particular she attempted to combat this manifestation of the lingering remnants of the old heathen superstition by violent and sanguinary persecution. But the means employed only tended to keep the practice of magic alive. The Church did not demonstrate the absurdity of the belief on which it was based, but sought to suppress the practice on the very ground of its efficacy for mischief, thus implying the truth of the belief. For something like four centuries the persecutions of the votaries of magic continued, the persons suffering death for witchcraft could be literally numbered by thousands. In great Britain an Act was passed in the reign of James I., making witchcraft a capital crime. At last the tide turned, and it was to the credit of the lawyers, who were the first who saw the folly and iniquity of the law. In the latter end of the seventeenth century the judges set their faces against the continuance of the murderous delusion. The last judicial murder perpetrated in England was the execution of Mrs. Hicks and her daughter, a child of nine years of age, in Huntingdon, for selling their souls to the devil and raising a storm by pulling off their stockings and making a lather of soap. It was small ground for wonder, then, that, after so many years, traces should still exist of a belief which had taken so firm a hold on the minds of the people. Hence even at the end of the enlightened nineteenth century and in the midst of enlightened England persons could be found who believed that a poor ugly old woman could dry their cows and wither their crops, or that bad dreams would be prevented by nailing an old horse-shoe to the head of the bed. How came it then that such a belief should be still alive in some sort? What did the relics of a stone age in this century of steam and electricity? Was it not the fact that the survival was either a proof of their truth or a contradiction of that doctrine of evolution and descent which had been taken to account for their origin? Mr. Hart thought that superstition was not yet quite extinct. But it was near its end, as civilized men no longer regarded magic with the same terror as of yore. Witches and spiritualists were not now persecuted, because no one was afraid of them. The lecturer accounted for the existence of the belief by the fact that men's minds were still of the same stuff they were, and ignorant and unthinking persons were still apt to be misled by false analogies, and to argue from insufficient data to wrong conclusions and to accept a delusion as the result of misunderstood facts. So the study of the "exploded superstition" of magic was not beneath notice. What had been would be, and therefore there was a practical gain to be found in an insight into the general laws of intellectual movement to enable us to correct the errors of the present while determining their causes by comparison with the past. In this spirit we could approach the subject with satisfaction to ourselves and profit to others, particularly in this country, where was still to be found many observances of the highest antiquity prevalent among many tribes still in the condition of the most primitive humanity. Here was a wide field for research.

Mr. Justice Scott, in proposing a cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer, said: I told you when I introduced the lecturer that Mr. Hart was sure to give you a very interesting lecture, and the promise has been amply fulfilled. The lecture has been interesting to us now and will be interesting to us to think over and consider when we get home. I cannot help thinking Mr. Hart must have some natural magic of his own—not that I want him to be burnt like the thousands of witches he has told us of—but he must have some magic to have kept you in rapt attention for a full hour on this hot afternoon. I am not now going to detain you longer by making any speech, but I must ask you to thank Mr. Hart most warmly for his lecture. It seems to me it is the busiest men in Bombay who lend themselves most readily to this kind of public work. Last week I heard a capital lecture from a barrister whose time must be filled from sunrise to sunset, and now Mr. Hart, whose laborious days are all spent in most responsible work, has found time to go through a course of study for your sakes, from the Institutes of Manu written at least 2000 years ago, passing on to Greece and Rome, looking in at the hieroglyphics of Egypt down to comparatively modern days, when James I. wrote his "Demonology", and now before I sit down let me say how glad I am to meet the Bombay Undergraduates' Association which is here assembled and for whom this lecture has been prepared. It is young but already a very flourishing institution, 350 strong—and looking round this hall I should say it numbers no absentees, but all take an active interest and work for the objects of the Association. Already I am told they have achieved some good things by their collective representations. Such as, for example, the opening of the University Library to the public, the publication of the marks obtained by the candidates at University examinations, and the publicity of the debates of the Senate of the University. I trust they will bring about many other similar reforms and at the same time develop amongst each other an *esprit de corps* and a feeling of brotherhood, which will stand them in good stead all their lives. I heartily sympathize with this system of association and co-operation which has grown up amongst the Natives of India—or at any rate, amongst those who dwell in the great towns. It not only fosters and develops kindly feelings and friendly intercourse amongst those who associate together; it not only gives that strength which union only can give; but it also doubles the intellectual vigour of each by the contact and friction and discussion which are the outcome of association. Copybook precepts are said to contain great truths, and I remember one of the earliest that I ever wrote from was "Union is strength," and one of the earliest fables I ever read, and one of the best fables I know, is that of the old man who showed his sons how easy it was to break a single stick, though when all the sticks were put together the strongest man in the world could not break the bundle. I wish the Association all prosperity, and I feel sure that a vigorous childhood is

minor. Captain O'Donnell at first declined to receive the application; but after some discussion he made the following endorsement on the application:—"As the other papers connected with this suit have been submitted by me to the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, I could do nothing further in the matter without orders from him." On the same day petitioner also made an application through her counsel to Colonel Scott praying that the security taken from her might be cancelled, as it was derogatory to her reputation and as also calculated to prejudice the interests of the minor, and further that no section of Civil or Criminal Procedure Code warranted such an extraordinary action as that taken by the Political Agent. Upon this Colonel Scott was pleased to *apparently* modify his previous order by ordering that petitioner was in no way prevented from going out of Sadra, but that she should not take away the child with her but leave him in the custody of a person approved of by the Rao Bahadur's personal assistant. Colonel Scott informed petitioner's counsel that he had a demi-official order from the Government to keep the child secure within the limits of Sadra, which petitioner learnt with considerable pain and surprise; for such an order could scarcely be justified in a case which must still be regarded as *sub judice*, and petitioner's interest was in no way adverse to that of the minor, at least till the termination of a case in which not so much her own interest as that of a minor was greatly concerned. Petitioner prayed his Excellency in Council to resolve that the case be still recognised *sub judice*, to appoint an independent and judicial officer to further hear and decide the same, after appointing petitioner as the guardian and next friend of the minor, and to cancel the security taken from petitioner.

The following are the points of the memorial of Thakore Shri Keesrisangji, Chief of Mansa, in Mahi Kantha, in reply to the foregoing petition. He stated that the petitioner had not only suppressed material facts of the case, but had also misrepresented some of them, with no other object but to mislead his Excellency. The memorialist's father, Thakore Bhimsingjee, had several wives, the petitioner abovenamed, Bai Goolabjeeba, the step mother of the memorialist, being one of them. It was curious to find that this very lady, who now wanted to deceive the world, had offered no little amount of trouble and annoyance to her husband, who had now and then to write to the Agency on the subject. Her attempts had advanced so far that she at times collected forcibly the revenue due to the State, and the people had on that account to complain against her. After the death of her husband, she commenced open hostility against her own son, the late Thakore Rajsangjee, who, however, tried always to satisfy her; but her conduct against him remained as bad as before and the late Thakore had occasionally to complain against her to the Agent and the Government. Not content with this, this lady had preferred false charges against her son, for which the British Government strongly took her to task, and wrote to her in express terms not to so conduct herself as to degrade herself and the family in the estimation of the public and other States. This unnatural conduct of his mother compelled the late Thakore to apply, in 1885, a few months before his death, to the Agent to fine her; but that officer declined to adopt such harsh steps, as she was the mother of the Thakore. Conduct so hostile to the son had entirely estranged her from him, and she was not allowed to go to her son's residence, she having a separate residence for herself. At a time when he became unconscious, she forced herself into his residence, and tried by all means to ingratiate herself into the favour of his two wives. The news of the death of her son was kept back for some time, and she secretly removed property of the State worth more than Rs. 50,000. She gave out a false rumour that both the widows of the late Thakore were pregnant. The senior widow escaped from her machination; and she communicated to his Excellency the fact of an attempt having been made unsuccessfully to induce her to pretend pregancy. The younger widow, however, was entrapped by her, and the news was spread of her having been delivered of a son to the great surprise of all. He (memorialist) had from time to time reported to the Agency, what steps were taken by her to support her false story, and after a careful and minute inquiry with the help of the best medical aid available the Government of Bombay held that the story set up by the mother was obviously false, and therefore placed him (the memorialist) on the *gadi*, as the rightful heir of his deceased brother, leaving the mother to go to a court of law for relief. The petitioner then came a suit to be filed by Waghelijee, as next friend of her son, against the memorialist for a declaration of the legitimacy of the spurious child. She had with her the large property she had removed, and by means of it she could prosecute her designs. Waghelijee did and said all that she was told to do, for in her place of confinement (prison) there was no one to hear her, no one to advise or protect her. The issues were framed by the Assistant Political Agent, and the hearing was fixed for the 29th September, 1887. Fortunately for Waghelijee [illegible] happened to go to Ahmedabad and thus, she found time to declare to the world how she had been forced to pretend pregnancy, and how little she was herself to be blamed in the matter. Taking hold of this opportunity, she herself wrote, on the 17th September, 1887, to the Acting Political Agent, informing him that she never gave birth to a child, and that she did not want to prosecute the suit any further. The Acting Political Agent informed the Assistant Political Agent, who had been deputed to try the case, and the latter officer, on the 18th September, 1887, repaired to Mansa and examined Waghelijee, on oath, when she, no longer in fear of the petitioner, unburdened herself, and said that her mother-in-law had induced her to say and do all that she had said or done. She, in the presence of that officer, passed a *razinama* of the suit, and thus the matter ended. After her return from Ahmedabad, the petitioner took the spurious child to Sadra; and so, when by the orders of the Acting Political Agent the memorialist's men repaired to her house, they were informed that she had already carried the child to Sadra. Ultimately, for the protection of the child, security was taken from her, so that she might not take away the child from Sadra. The petitioner, after her return from Ahmedabad, put in an application to be appointed a next friend of the minor, to enable her to prosecute the suit. In reply to the petition memorialist urged there was no evidence whatever that he had bribed, or otherwise put undue pressure upon Waghelijee to make a false statement, or that he ever tutored her. The Assistant Agent was present when she made the statement, and he took it down; and, therefore, if any pressure was brought to bear upon her, she would have disclosed the same to him. On the other hand, she distinctly stated that pressure had been put upon her before by the petitioner, her mother-in-law. The widow had never since retracted her statement, nor had she told anyone that she was not a free agent when she made it. She even continued to act further on in the same direction. Memorialist stated that the attitude of Waghelijee meant a good deal. She was the person alleged to have given birth. She was most interested in having the estate and her son on the *gadi*, and therefore her testimony given, not while she was in any fear, but when she was free, before a British European officer, was of the utmost importance, Government after weighing such evidence as was before it, had held that the story of the birth of the child was false, and referred the matter to a civil court, and appointed a tribunal for that purpose. The question was, whether, now that the *razinama* was given under circumstances detailed above by Waghelijee the petitioner who had always been doing some mischief or other, should be permitted to re-open the case for the spurious child, and thus injure the reputation of the Thakore's family, and put both Government and himself (the memorialist) to unnecessary expense and trouble. Under the circumstances of the case the memorialist submitted that his Excellency would come to the conclusion that the prayers contained in the petition were not such as could be granted.

Upon the strength of these documents, Government deputed Mr. G. Jacob to try the case. On the 14th of January, Mr. Jacob tried the case, and on the preliminary issues — whether a suit for a mere declaratory decree without further relief would lie, and whether the suit was properly valued — he rejected the claim with costs, leaving the Thakrani to file another suit for complete relief, if she was so instructed, and to apply for leave to sue *in forma pauperis* if she had not the necessary funds at her disposal.

The Thakrani submitted another petition to Government, and Mr. Macpherson was appointed to carry on the present trial, for the purpose of deciding the question of legitimacy or illegitimacy of the child, without regard to the preliminary issues.

Dr. Edith Pechey, M.D., Dr. Sidney Smith, and Dr. Alice B. Condict, M.D., had examined the Thakrani. In her report the first-named expressed very grave doubts as to whether the Ranee in question had ever given birth to a child.—Dr. Smith stated that he was fully conscious of the difficulty in the present case of arriving at a positive conclusion, from the evidence afforded by surgical examination; but he believed there were forcible, though not absolutely conclusive, evidences of child birth, and he had formed a strong opinion that the Thakrani had given birth to a child.—The report of Dr. Alice B. Condict, M.D., who assisted Dr. Smith in his examination, was to the effect that it was possible that birth had been given to a child.

Dr. Sidney Smith, who was called and examined on Wednesday bore out the statements contained in his report.

In answer to questions by Mr. Mehta, witness stated that he did not know the name of the person by whom he was asked to make the examination. His fee for the same was between Rs. 500 and Rs. 600.

Replying to questions from Mr. Vicajee he said this was about the amount of the fees he generally received for such examinations.

Manekla! Gordhandas Goonderia, late personal assistant to the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, was called and examined by Mr. Vicajee. He said he was directed in November, 1885, to have the Thakrani's condition examined by a committee of respectable persons which was to be headed by his wife. The examination was made, and he had prepared a report regarding the same. This was to the effect that the apperance of the features of the Thakrani and her weakly condition were consistent with delivery having taken place. But it was further pointed out that the Thakrani had strongly refused to allow the committee to make a complete examination.

At the conclusion of this witness's evidence, Mr. Vicajee explained that there was one other witness to be examined, and he asked his Honour to adjourn the further hearing of the case. He had only received his instructions late on Tuesday night, and this fact, taken in conjunction with the absence of the witness in question, rendered him unable to address the court at that stage of the proceedings.

The inquiry was resumed at the Secretariat yesterday morning at 8 o'clock.

Nooroodin Wallad Peersaheb, a religious beggar, or priest, an inhabitant of Ahmedabad, knew the late Thakore Rajsangjee. From 1877 to 1886 witness was a police officer in the employ of the Thakore and used to do also moonshee's work in the durbar. Witness remembered going to Ahmedabad with the Thakore about the time of the Moharrum in 1885. The Thakore was ill and went for treatment to Ahmedabad. He was ill with fever and had pains in the stomach. He stayed there 20 or 25 days, and witness was with him during the whole of the time. His sickness increased from day to day at Ahmedabad, and he gave witness orders to prepare a document. He dictated, and witness wrote the document at his dictation. (Document put in.) He did not sign it at the time, but told witness to write a note to Chamanlal, a former servant in the Agency office. Witness was formerly a Foujdaree Sheristedar in the Agency. Witness wrote a note to Chamanlal stating that the Thakore had prepared a document, about which he wished to be advised, and therefore wanted Chamanlal to come at once, because he intended to leave Ahmedabad for Mansa that afternoon. He signed the note and sent it off by a man about 9 or 10 a.m. Witness did not remember whether Chamanlal came. The Thakore had also sent for Ravidut, a friend of his. On the latter coming, the Thakore took out the document, and at the request of the Thakore, Ravidut attested the document in witness's presence. Ravidut, before doing so, asked the Thakore to sign it. The Thakore did so, and then Ravidut attested it. Alloogarvi also attested it. At 1 p.m. that day the Thakore left for Mansa. Witness remained behind to return the furniture which had been hired. He left for Mansa the next day. He was not present at the time of the Thakore's death, having gone into the district on business. Before the document was prepared, witness did not know that the Thakrani was pregnant. He had no access to the zenana. The Thakore was very strict as to the admission even of male children into the zenana.

Cross-examined by Mr. Motilal: I earn about Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 per annum as *peermorvi*. I entered the Thakore's service on Rs. 6 and rose gradually to Rs. 15 per month. When the Thakore went to Ahmedabad, he was accompanied by other servants. On the road, Ravidut did not ask me why he was sent for; and I did not tell him. I cannot say whether I was present with the Thakore the whole of the time Ravidut was there. I left the house after Ravidut attested the document, because I had business to do in the bazaar. I said Ravidut was the Thakore's friend, because he was on visiting terms and had conversations with him. At Ahmedabad, a good many rich and respectable people came to see the Thakore. I did not state the occurrence narrated above to any one connected with the plaintiff, but did state it to Fatehchund, the *kamdar* of the defendant. I first learned that I had to give evidence in the case when the summons was issued from Mr. Jacob's court. I know Chuganlal, the *Mookhtiar*. I did not state to him the occurrence I have narrated. I received no summons to attend here to-day. Bai Goolabjeeba came to my house at Ahmedabad to call me. It happened to see Chuganlal at Poydhonee, and came with him to the court. He did not ask me what I knew about this case. I was at Mansa from the death of the Thakore down to the time that Kesrising was placed on the *gadi*. After the death of the Thakore I never entered the havaili or saw Bai Goolabjeeba. I don't know that Goolabjeeba presented a petition for my admission into the havaili. No order was issued for my exclusion from the havaili.

Re-examined by Mr. Vicajee: I don't know of any order for my admission into or exclusion from the havaili. I was not in any way tutored by Chuganlal what to say here. I have stated what was true. I don't know what took place in court yesterday regarding my evidence. I arrived in Bombay from Ahmedabad by the passenger train this morning. (Is shown a document.) This is the signature of Rajsangjee made in my presence.

Mr. Vicajee, in addressing the court on behalf of the plaintiff, said the main point for consideration was whether Kuver Prathesingjee was the posthumous son and heir of the late Thakore Rajsangjee of Mansa. In weighing the evidence, his Honor would see that there was a great deal of matter not strictly relevant to the case, which ought not to have been allowed to go in, but which had, unfortunately, gone in. There was a large body of evidence which was entirely outside the province of the witnesses who were called, and which was irrelevant to the main issue, whether a son was born to the Thakore or not. Many of the witnesses said that they did not see the mother in pregnancy. That was, Mr. Vicajee contended, a question of science and for medical skill to determine, and it was not one for the witnesses to give an opinion about. Mr. Vicajee hoped his Honor would not allow himself to be led away one way or another by the enormous mass of irrelevant matter which, unfortunately, had been admitted into the case. He thought that, on weighing the legal evidence, his Honor would come to the inevitable conclusion that the minor plaintiff was the child of the late Thakore. These remarks, he hoped, would brush away the mas of irrelevant matter which overclouded and overshadowed the evidence. It appeared that the mother of the child had been won over by the present Thakore, so that his Honor would see that she was not a woman to be trusted with safe-guarding the future interests of the child, and his Honor would not allow her conduct to influence his judgment in any way in deciding the question as to the rights of the child. With regard to Colonel Scott, they could not have stronger evidence. The whole cause of it had been fully stated by one of the witnesses. It would be a pity if his Honor surrendered his own independent judgment to the opinion of Colonel Scott or any other officer, however high his position. It would be seen that the late Thakore, who had a number of wives and a number of stepmothers living with him in the palace, died on the 1st November 1885. His Honor would look to the conduct of the defendant who had succeeded to the *gadi*; and it would be seen that he had scarcely made out any one of the statements which he had submitted in his written defence. It would be difficult to imagine a case in which there could be greater *khutput* than this, or in which the wire-pullers were more vigorously at work. The only body of evidence that might be considered independent was, with some exceptions, that of the medical witnesses; and their evidence favoured the plaintiff's case, and supported their allegation that a son was born to the late Thakore on the 11th November 1885. The learned counsel then discussed the evidence at considerable length, especially as it bore on the main points raised by the written statement, which it did not support.

Mr. Motilal next addressed the court on behalf of the defendant, arguing upon the evidence that the child set up by Bai Goolabjeeba was not a son of the late Thakore, but was a spurious child. Mr. Vicajee replied at some length; and the proceedings closed. Mr. Macpherson will make his report to Government on the result of the inquiry.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 18th April, 1888.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·876
Temperature of the Air	83·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	774
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)..	5·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·8
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	80·1
General Directions of Wind.*	..SSW. W, WNW, W, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	221

* From midnight to midnight.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

WHAT THE PARISIAN SWELLS WEAR.

A WRITER in *Galignani's Messenger* says that a complete change has taken place in the dress of Parisian swells. One's coat may now be left unbuttoned so as to show the waistcoat. "The cravat has imitated the waistcoat, and become more obtrusive than formerly. But the colours are quiet. For full dress the white tie has quite dethroned, in France at least, the black one. This white tie is a subject of great study with the shirt-makers and the swells who inspire them. At the beginning of this winter the style was to have the tie starched stiffly, the ends cut square, and to make the bow yourself. But so much starch, rendered this a difficult matter. We soon got tired of this work, and so now a soft muslin cravat, that can easily be tied, is all the go. The swallow-tailed coat, has undergone some slight modifications. There is no longer any stitching or binding on the edge. The sleeves are larger than formerly, in order to favour the adoption of a new custom concerning the handkerchief. This very necessary article of toilet used to be placed inside the waistcoat, but, as it made a bad-looking bump, and often soiled the shirt-front, the leaders of fashion are now trying to hide it in the coat-sleeve. Hence the largeness of the sleeves. There is a drift now towards discarding the opera-hat. It is pronounced dull in colour and ugly in form. It never fits well and is liable to be blown off. You see it no longer at dinner-parties. An ordinary silk hat with a white lining is now worn on these occasions. During the day time there is a marked tendency to adopt what is comfortable in dress. Thus the frock-coat being considered very ceremonious, it is now used only for very formal visits. It is worn very loose. Overcoats are cut loose, and are lined with flannel in large checks. Gloves are coming in again. In the matter of shoes pointed toes are seen no more."

HEINE ON PAGANINI.

IN all Heine's writings there is nothing more graphic, more picturesque, more fantastic, and at the same time more life-like, than the subjoined description of Paganini in the "Florentine Nights;" and equally marvellous is his rhapsodical account of Paganini's playing:—

At last a dark figure which seemed to ascend from the lower world. It was Paganini in full evening dress—black coat and waistcoat cut after a most villainous pattern, such as is perhaps in accordance with the infernal etiquette of the Court of Proserpine, and black trousers fitting awkwardly to his thin legs. His long arms appeared still longer as he advanced, holding in one hand his violin and in the other a bow, hanging down so as almost to touch the ground, he himself making a series of extraordinary reverences to the audience. In the angular contortions of his body there was something so painfully wooden, and also something so like the movements of a droll animal, that we were overcome by a strange disposition to laugh. But his face, which the glaring footlights caused to assume a more corpse-like aspect than was natural to it, had in it something so appealing, something so imbecile and meek, that a strange feeling of compassion prevented all tendency to laughter.

Then Paganini began to play, and there were heard

Melodies such as the nightingale pours forth in the gloaming, when the perfume of the rose intoxicates with deep longing her heart filled with forebodings of spring. What melting, sensuously languishing notes of bliss! Tones that kissed one another, then pontingly fled from one another, and again laughingly embraced and became one, and died away in the ecstasy of union. Again there were heard sounds like the songs of the fallen angels who, banished from the realms of bliss, sink with shame-red countenances to the regions of the lower world. These were sounds from whose bottomless depth gleamed no ray of hope or comfort. When the blessed in Heaven hear these the praises of God die away upon their pallid lips and, sighing, they veil their holy faces.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Dago, 1,239 tons, Captain E E Corner, sailed yesterday for Karachi, laden with a general cargo.

THE s s Knight of St John, 2,286 tons, Captain J P Bevis, sailed yesterday for Genoa, laden with a general cargo.

THE s s Apollo, 2,060 tons, Captain James Douglas, from Hull, arrived in Bombay yesterday, laden with a general cargo and Mr Andrew Davidson, as passenger.

THE Asiatic steamer Shejbehan, 1,035 tons, Captain J Letewich, will sail for Calcutta and the Coast ports, laden with a general cargo and with two passengers on deck.

THE s s Horn Head, 1,555 tons, Captain M R Thompson, arrived in Bombay yesterday from London (March 9), laden with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE B I S N Steamer Nurbudda, 1,948 tons, Captain T E Gillett, arrived in port yesterday from, Calcutta via Coast ports, laden with a general cargo and fourteen deck passengers.

THE B I S N steamer Java, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar and Mazambique via Aden, laden with a general cargo and about 150 deck passengers for various ports.

THE B I S N steamer Busheer, Captain J Skinner from Marmagas, arrived in port yesterday morning, laden with a general cargo and Mr J P and Mrs Cornforth as first class and 436 deck passengers.

THE B I S N steamer Canara, Captain T W Williams, sailed last evening for Calcutta and the Coast ports, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs C L Maclean, R Peake, W H Scott, and C Danvers for Mangalore; Mr E M Slater, for Calicut, and two deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
„ Hispania ..	2213	W. Main.....	B	W.& A.Graham & Co.
„ C. Graham..	1911	C.Alexanderson	C	F. Muir & Co.
„ Cy.of Dublin	2150	R. MacNeil	D	C. Forbes & Co.
„ Dora.....	1538	Mills.....	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Lepanto	1500	W. S. Morgan..	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Besagno	1499	A. Dagnino	H	J. F. Bozzoni.
„ Dago.....	1239	E. E. Cornart ..	I	F. Muir & Co.
„ Waverly ..	2022	Calvert	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Aston Hall..	2333	J. A. Hill	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Draco	1113	W. B. Marshall.	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Vulcan	1441	W. Skinner	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Reota	1912	Grate	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Aspatria ..	1920	G. Veale.....	Q	C. Eduljee.

VICTORIA DOCK.

„ Lancaster ..	1117	J. T. Leggett ..	..	F. Muir & Co.
„ Foyle	1584	H. Gasson	..	R. Bomooji.
„ Glenmorven	1826	Wright	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Angerton ..	1823	Morris.....	..	W.& A. Graham & Co.
„ Dunbar	1172	R. Weighell	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Etna	1478	Pope	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ P.Henderick	2041	Collin	..	Visram Ebram.
„ Inchulwa ..	1453	G. Hough	..	Pursotum & Co.
„ Akaba.....	2472	J. C. Main	..	W.& A. Graham & Co.
„ Khilva.....	1452	E. Crew	..	P. & O. Co.
„ Bangalore...	1309	Fairweather.....	..	Hajee Cassum.
„ Boskina Bay	1500	W. Legg	..	B. Craig & Co.
„ Chandiboye	1443	G. H. Elridge ..	..	Captain.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
19	I. M. S. Dalhousie.	Wilson.....	Aden, April 11.
	Busheer (s)	Skinner.....	Marmagao.
	Horn Head (s)....	Thompson ..	London, March 9.
	Apollo (s)	Douglas	Hull, March 21.
	Nurbedda s	Gillett	Calcutta, March 31.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
19	Belgravia (s).....	Boothby	Liverpool.
	Bhownagar (s)....	Nakoda	Bhownagar.
	Swordsman (s) ..	Detlefsen ...	Zanzibar.
	Canara (s)	Williams ...	Coast and Calcutta.
	Java (s)	Rothwell ..	Zanzibar.
	Dago (s)	Cogner.....	Karachi.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer City of Dublin, for Liverpool.
„ Aspatria, for Antwerp.
„ Oceana, for Falmouth.
„ Busheer, for Marmagoa, &c.

The following vessels will sail to-day:—

Steamer Kt. of St. John, Corner, for Genoa.
„ Shahjehan, Leftwich, for Calcutta and Coast.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LONDON.

2394 Damascus (s), Douglas.
1584 Foyle (s), Gasson.
2144 Sutlej (s), Worcester.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2033 Aston Hall (s), Hill.
1231 Bolleau (s), Crosby.
2150 City of Dublin (s), McNeil.

FOR HULL.

2066 Apollo (s).
1113 Draco (s), Marshall.
1453 Inchulva (s), Hough.
1871 Lepanto (s), Morgan.

FOR HAVRE.

1478 Etna (s), Pape.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1826 Glenmorven (s), Wright.
1998 Hilston, Seabourne.
1913 Recta (s), Grate.

FOR ANTWERP.

1823 Angerton (s), Morris.
1855 Strathearn (s), White.

FOR U. K. OR CONTINENT.

1921 Aspatria (s), Veale.
1443 Clandeboye (s), Eloidge.
1827 Oceana, Page.
1559 Horn Head (s), Thompson.
1975 Peveril (s), Burgess.

FOR GENOA.

2967 Singapore (s), Parodi.

FOR MARSEILLES.

2589 Akaba (s), Main.
1911 Clan Graham (s), Alexanderson.
2213 Hispania (s).

FOR AMSTERDAM.

1691 Colony, Owen.
1145 Lancaster (s), Legget.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

1680 Darwin (s), Williams.
1278 Liscard (s), Byrne.

FOR CATANIA AND NAPLES.

1441 Vulcan (s), Skinner.

FOR ADEN.

1611 Assam (s), Brown.
223 Somali (s), Lowe.

FOR GHENT.

1091 Scotsman (s), Schlossman.

FOR TORRE AND MESSINA.

1500 Boskenna Bay (s), Legg.

FOR TORRE AND GENOA.

1172 Dunbar (s), Wiggall.

FOR PALERMO.

1558 Dora (s), Mills.

FOR CHINA.

1474 Bissagno (s), Cognassi.
1419 Khiva (s), Creivs.
1585 Mongolia (s), Sams.

FOR RANGOON.

1951 Admiral Tromp, Thompson.

FOR BANKOK.

500 Queen of England, Spencer.

UNFIXED.

STEAMERS.

1467 Ardbeg (s), Cobbett.
1600 Endeavour (s), North.
1576 Florence (s), White.
1446 Hensley (s), Valder.
1487 Inchborva (s), Eno.
1598 Linda (s), OcNeil.
1831 Lismacrieve (s), Williams.
2042 Prins Hendrik (s), Collin.

SHIPS.

1998 Dundee, Whitten.
1164 Edwin Reed, Fulton.
1693 Udston, Dill.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

— H. M. S. Bacchante, Moore.
— H. M. I. M. S. Dalhousie, Wilson.
— H. M. S. Kingfisher, Needham.
— H. M. S. Reindeer, Lang.
— I. G. Patrick Stewart, Tindall.
— I. M. S. Amberwitch.

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1156 R. Marrow, O'Brien—Liverpool, Nov. 30.
1886 Boadicea, Rhone—Cardiff, Dec. 10.
1470 Knight Companion, Davies—Newport, Dec. 21.

FROM OUT PORTS.

1493 Daniel I. Tenney, Wilson—New York, Dec. 31.
234 Paula, Brumand—Mauritius.
1562 Valiant, Douglas—Mauritius.

STEAMERS

SHORTLY DUE.

1300 Laleham—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal April 3—Via Karachi.
1458 Kerbela—London—Left Suez Canal April 3—Via Karachi. Left Aden April 9.
1575 Kashgar—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal Apr. 5—P. & O. Left Penang Apr. 15.
2117 Katie—Batoum—Left Suez Canal Apr. 6.
1738 Stura—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal Apr. 7—Left Singapore Apr. 15.
1493 Fastnet—Moulmein—Left Suez Canal Apr. 10.
1424 Ganges—Penang—Left Suez Canal Apr. 10.
2648 Imperator—Trieste—Left Suez Canal Apr. 10—Lloyd's. Left Aden Apr. 14.
1971 Thorndale—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Apr. 10.
2062 Deccan—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal Apr. 11—P. & O.
2510 Poseidon—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal April 11—Lloyds.
1698 Highfield—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Apr. 12.
2240 Worsley Hall—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Apr. 12.
2232 Indra—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Apr. 12.
2131 Peshawur—London—Left Suez Canal Apr. 13—P. & O. Left Aden Apr. 17.
1753 Mamelukе—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Apr. 13.
1561 Picton—Aden—Left Suez Canal Apr. 14.
2593 Rufford Hall—Tyne—Left Suez Canal Apr. 14.
2284 Knight Errant—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Apr. 15.
1388 Newcomen—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Apr. 15.
1322 Carlton—Batoum—Left Suez Canal Apr. 15.
1423 Glan Macleod—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Apr. 15.
2690 Wernerth Hall—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Apr. 15.
1629 Accomac—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Apr. 15.
1423 Flamboro—Shields—Left Suez Canal Apr. 15.
1647 Cousin Arbib—Middlesbro'—Left Suez Canal Apr. 16.
2187 Manilla—Genoa—Left Suez Canal Apr. 17.
2342 Australasian—Mauritius.
1383 Strathmore—Rangoon.

EXPECTED.

1645 Cedar Branch—Middlesbro'. Feb. 14—Towed back to Tilbury Dock. Feb. 28th for repairs.
1487 Marida—Middlesbro', Mar. 27.
1454 Govino—London, Apr. 6.
2318 Persia—Liverpool, April 8.
1373 Clan Murray—Liverpool, Apr. 14.
1901 Britannia—Liverpool, Apr. 17.
1892 Algoma—Cardiff.
2044 Niagara—Cardiff.
— Knight Companion—Cardiff.
1302 Elpis—Shields.
2116 Star of Victoria—Cardiff.
1377 Greystoke—Tees.
1736 European—Liverpool.
1362 Ross-shire—Middlesbro'.
2055 Etolia—Liverpool.
1493 Europa—Liverpool.
— Lycia—Liverpool.
2317 Iran—Cardiff.
1227 Westbourne—Batoum.
1802 Rastbourne—Cardiff.
1405 Alboina—Cardiff.
1599 Brookfield—Cardiff.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 18.

De Montmorency, Colonel, Bengal, R A, from Jubbulpore.
Campbell, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Assam.
Purvis, Lieut, Bombay, Durham L I, on leave, from Poona.

APRIL 19.

Moore, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on transfer from Aden.
Renton, Captain, 17th Bengal Lancers, on leave, from Lucknow.
Portal, Lieut, 17th Bengal Lancers, on leave, from Lucknow.
Brake, Lieut, Bombay, R A, on leave, from Aden.
Hefferon, Captain and Qr-Mr, 8th Bengal Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.
Bruce, Lieut-Colonel, 4th Punjab Infantry, on furlough, *en route* to England.
Bruce, Captain, 4th Punjab Infantry, *en route* to England, on furlough.
Weller, Captain, 9th Bengal Infantry, on furlough, from Barrackpore.
Carpendale, Lieut, 21st Punjab Infantry, on leave, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 18.

Ross, Captain, Bombay, Durham L I, on duty, to Poona.

APRIL, 19.

Bunbury, Captain, Bengal Leicester Regt, on leave, to England.
Inglis, Captain, Madras, R A, on duty, to England.
Cox, Captain, Madras, Somersett L I, on duty, to England.
Barr, Captain, 3rd Bengal Infy, on leave, to England.
Cook, Brigade Surgn, Bombay Medical Dept, on leave, to England.
Griffiths, Surgeon-Major, 17th Bengal Cavalry, on sick leave, to England.
Stephen, Surgeon-Major Bengal, I M S, on furlough, to England.
Bennett, Surgeon-Major Bengal, I M S, on furlough to England.
Jervis, Surgeon, Bombay, I M D, on furlough, to England.
Holmes, Captain, Bengal, 36th Sikhs, on leave, to England.
Blakeney, Lieut, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

1. The inspection of Arms by the Civil Chief Master Armourer having been fixed for the 27th inst., all rifles must be returned to Head-quarters before that date.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

2. Carbines in possession of members are to be returned to Head-quarters with the least possible delay.

By order,
(Signed) G. de SAONE, Captain & Acting Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 3
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 3
Shins, large, each	0 4 0
Do. small, each	0 3 6
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 6
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 3 6
Heart, each	0 1 3
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 3
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
per Sirloin lb	0 3 6
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0
Beef Salt, English	0 7 0
MUTTON—	1st Sort. 2nd
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0 0 3 0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6 0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0 0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6 0 2 0
Breast large	0 3 0 0 2 3
Do. small	0 2 9 0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 6 ...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0 0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0 0 3 0
SUGAR—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 10 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 3
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0 14 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 9
BREAD—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. (Bengal) 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0 1 6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0 5 0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0 2 6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 8
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0 0 6
PICKLES COUNTRY.	
Mango, per seer	0 0 9
Lime, per seer	0 0 9
Mixed, per seer	0 0 9
Papads, large, per seer	0 1 3
Do. small, per seer	0 1 3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 10
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 9
Do. pounded, per seer	0 1 6
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—	
Pigs. (Roasted), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0
Bacon, per lb	0 4 0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0

HOT WEATHER HOSIERY.

SEASON 1888.

WE have OUR NEW SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS now to hand, comprising the following :—

VESTS.

	Rs.	a.	
India Gauze	15	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino.....from	24	0	„
Summer Merino..... „	27	0	„
Anglo-India Gauze, Silk and Wool (Luxurious Wear).....from	39	0	„
Pure Llama Wool, strongly recommended, and very cool.....from	45	0	„
Lace Balbriggan..... „	24	0	„

PANTS AND DRAWERS.

India Gauze Pants.....from	16	8	„
Gauze Merino, spliced seats.....from	36	0	„

	Rs.	a.	
Summer Merino spliced seats....from	39	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino Trunk Drawers, double seats.....from	42	0	„
Anglo-India Gauze (Silk and Wool), from	42	0	„
Pure Llama Wool ..... „	48	0	„
Brown Dressed Cotton Pants, spliced seats.....from	27	0	„

Also a splendid selection of Balbriggan and Merino ½ Hose in the most fashionable and approved designs, specially made and adapted for the Indian climatet from Rs. 18 per dozen.

BADHAM, PILE & CO. LD.,

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS

AND

WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS

OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR

NON-KEYLESS WATCHES

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituen shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For [illegible] YEARS has maintained its world[illegible] as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOP'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair requires strength showing the importance of its action the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious mitations.

AGENTS—**TREACHER & CO.**

BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION
(Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING
(Waterproof)
FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE
(Waterproof).

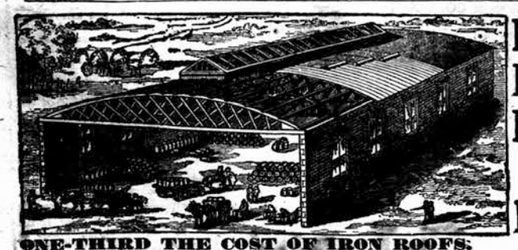
JET BLACK OIL
FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID
or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE
FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.



FELT ! FELT ! FELT ! for Roofing Go-downs, &c.

KÖNIGSBERG 1865.
BELGIUM 1870.
PHILADELPHIA 1876.

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS.
MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

M'TEAR & Co., Limited,
Roofing Felt Manufacturers, BELFAST, GREAT BRITAIN.
Manufacturers also of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.

Highest Award at International Inventions Exhibition.

RODGERS' PULLEYS

(REGISTERED).

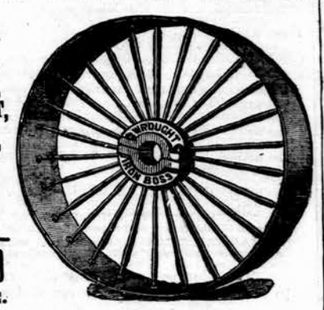
Entirely Wrought-Iron RIM, ARMS, BOSS.

THE ONLY WROUGHT-IRON PULLEY MADE.

Any Size up to 24 ft. diameter.

LIGHTEST, STRONGEST, SAFEST, AND BEST PULLEY IN THE WORLD.

60,000 IN USE.



The ONLY Pulley made which is absolutely Unbreakable.

SOLE MAKERS:

HUDSWELL, CLARKE & Co.,

RAILWAY FOUNDRY, LEEDS.

Used EXCLUSIVELY for driving the Electric Light at the Fisheries, Health, Inventions, and Colonial and Indian Exhibitions.

NEW YARN BALANCE,

FOR THE USE OF

SPINNERS, DOUBLERS, & YARN BUYERS.

Shows EXACT Counts at a GLANCE.

KNOWLES'S PATENT.

ACCURACY. PRECISION. SPEED.

MADE ALSO AS A

CHEMICAL AND DISPENSING BALANCE.

Dispenses with the small weights, which give so much trouble, yet weighs with certainty to *One-thousandth of a grain* or *One ten-thousandth of a gramme*. The Balance is so well constructed that it may be used in the *Chemical Laboratory* and *at the Dispensing Counter alike*.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

THOMAS KNOWLES, Chapeltown, Turton,
Near BOLTON, ENGLAND.

Special Representative for all India, from whom Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained—

F. T. ATKINS. ALLAHABAD.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TRADE MARK TILE Co.

206, Gt PORTLAND St LONDON

SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application

MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT. ENGLAND

DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 PARIS 1878. MELBOURNE 1880

PERFECT HEALTH. PERFECT HEALTH!!!

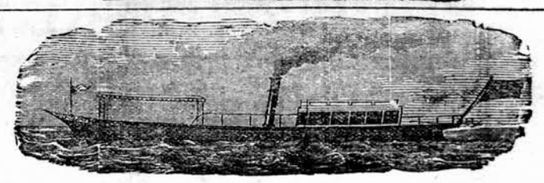
HOCKINS

IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

For HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.

EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT

OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS



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SMAIL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD;

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

THORPE & Co.,

MILITARY AND CIVIL TAILORS,

HAVE RECEIVED a CONSIGNMENT of NEW GOODS, of very thin texture, especially adapted for Coolness and Comfort in Wear during the hot season.

		Rs.	as.
ANGOLAS, a very thin and fine Material, large Pattern, in all Colours.	Lounge, Coat, Vest, and Trousers	52	0
DITTO, in Medium substance and Pattern, all Shades.	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers	52	0
DITTO, in small and Plain Patterns, all Colours	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Treusers	45	0
Worsteds, in Stripes and Checks, a large Assortment; Light and Dark Colours.	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers 52 to	56	0
SHE HERDS PLAID, in both large and small Patterns, a nice Selection.	Lounge Coat and Trousers...	40	0
CHEVIOTS, a thin and fine make, in Light Colours.	Lounge Coat and Trousers...	37	0
DAY or OFFICE COATS, the New Lama Cloth; beautifully cool and pleasant wear, in neat Plaids and Checks.	Lounge Coat.....	14	0
FANCY WAISTCOATINGS, in Spots and Checks.	Waistcoat	10	0
In plain Colours.	Ditto	8	8
LIGHT TROUSERS, in Newest Patterns, all Colours.	Trousers	15	8

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS,

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London.

And all the Lonon Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and C Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT

MASCURINE and Co.

AGENTS FOR RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate he circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 38 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Brownes is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., in erling that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broa Re. 1 per month. For every additional square food annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of e Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* O ce, Esplanade Road For

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,

The OINTMENT called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

And the

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors,

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s, and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	Rs.
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 34
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of tim between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	2
Third do.	2
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	As. 8

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line
Second do.	44 „ „
Third and succeeding	24 „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDE[illegible] and other Remittances should be made pay[illegible] Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S CAMPAIGN WATCHES

Are now sold at the following greatly Reduced Prices :—

	Rs.
II. qly., Metal open-face keyless lever ...	16
„ Metal hunting keyless lever ...	17
„ Metal cut hunting keyless lever ..	18
„ Silver open-face keyless lever ...	28
„ Silver hunting keyless lever ...	29
„ Silver cut hunting keyless lever .	30

Guarantee One Year.

	Rs.
I. qly, Metal open-face keyless lever ...	20
„ Metal hunting keyless lever ...	21
„ Metal cut hunting keyless lever...	22
„ Fine silver open-face keyless lever.	35
„ Fine silver hunting keyless lever.	38
„ Fine Silver cut hunting keyless lever	40

Superior Works, Guarantee 3 Years.

Over 10 years have elapsed since we introduced our **Celebrated Keyless Campaign Watches**, and the unparallelled success they have obtained in India is shown by their rapidly increasing sale and by the numerous imitations which the popularity of a special and reputed article always brings forth. However, those imitations, in what number they may be found, are still all of them far inferior in every particular to our well-known CAMPAIGN WATCHES, which stand unrivalled in the market, and which we mean to improve still—if it is possible to improve what we might call already **a perfection**.

In Open-face Case, Rs. 16 & 20.

All our Watches are made in our **Steam Factory** in Switzerland, carefully examined and tested there, and again in our Establishment at **Bombay** before leaving. Sold either in small or middle size.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

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without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

SODA WATER MACHINERY.

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THE MOST ECONOMICAL and BEST IN THE WORLD.

SAVES 30 per cent. in Materials. 50 per cent. in Power.

Occupies half the usual space, specially adapted for exportation.

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RAPID PARAGON FILLER.

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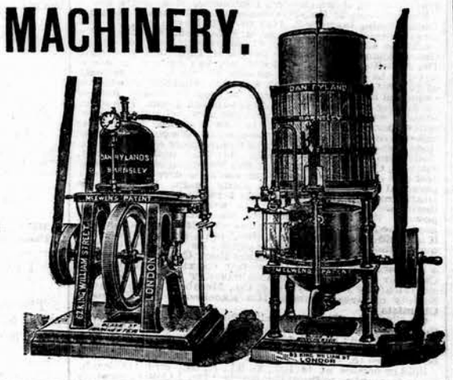

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

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PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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KNAP'S PATENT IMPROVED

ROOT STEAM BOILER

WITH

KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS.

Advantages:

PERFECT SAFETY from disastrous explosions.

DRY STEAM produced very quickly.

HIGH PRESSURES up to 300 lbs. per square inch safely obtained.

ABSENCE of PRIMING.

PERFECT CIRCULATION of the Water in Tubes, preventing the Accumulation of Scale.

THE JOINTS last as long as the Boiler, and are easily made and disconnected.

Advantages:

SIMPLICITY of construction.

DURABILITY.

FACILITY of Erection and Repairs.

ECONOMY in FUEL. Will burn wood or any combustible rubbish.

They have a PERFECT JOINT—NO MORE PERISHABLE PACKINGS, with their constant leakage and frequent need of replenishment.

FOR EXPORT TO THE COLONIES they are especially serviceable by reason of the small cubical contents of packages.

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KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS admit of the unequal expansion of the Tubes, and thereby prevent any leakage of the Joints. We have the sole use of this Patent.

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Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**

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Rs. 8-8.

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The WEEKLY TIMES (London) says :—"The famous Waterbury—a favourite all over the world for accuracy and good appearance."

THE WATERBURY WATCH

IS A

KEYLESS (Stem-Winding)
DURABLE
RELIABLE
ACCURATE
TIME-KEEPER.

It runs 28 hours with one winding.
It regulates to a minute a month.
It rarely gets out of order.
It never costs more than One Rupee to repair.
Every Watch is guaranteed for TWO YEARS.

To obtain a Waterbury call at SOUNDY & Co., LD., or at the Office of the Company, 79, Medows Street, or send order by post to WATERBURY, 'BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, o ALLAHABAD,' a Watch will be sent by return post free.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a WATERBURY WATCH, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.

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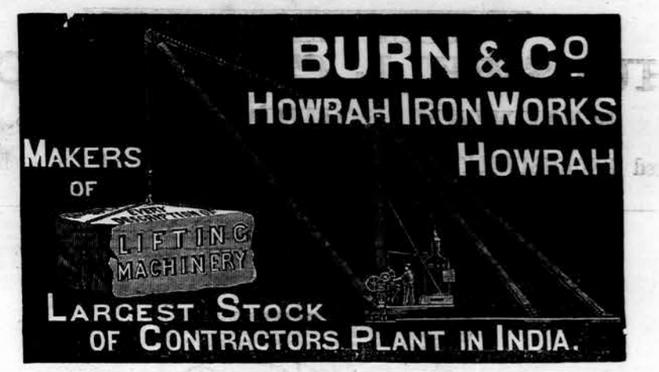

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INVALUABLE AS A GENERAL RECONSTITUENT IN HOT CLIMATES.

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Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.

PRICES { SMALL SIZE, 3s. each (sufficient for three weeks' treatment). LARGE SIZE, 4s. 6d. each (sufficient for six weeks' treatment).

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To the Trade, and for Export.

A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

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Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

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For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

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VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.C."** OLD

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HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

THE ONLY FILTERS PROVEN BY ANALYSIS.

BEWARE

OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid disease, or the

GERMS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES such as Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, &c.

Repeated analyses have proved that

MAWSON'S NEW PATENT FILTER

removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.

Proprietors—Mawson, Swan & Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

Agents—KEMP & Co., LIMITED, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

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BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of water charged for at the price of Oil.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

REGISTERED MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

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Makers of Patent Rising Top Circular Saw Benches, Patent Velomotor Steam Engines, Improved Mortising and Boring Machines, and General Engineers' Tools.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED. LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark

Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

Trade ◆ Mark

Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT

Trade ◆ Mark

Choco.ate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

MESSRS. LYON & Co., Bombay.

BILIOUS & LIVER COMPLAINTS,

and every disorder depending on either Functional Derangement of the Liver, or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts, such as JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, [illegible] DIARRHŒA, OFFENSIVE BREATH, FLUTTERINGS OF THE HEART, OPPRESSION AFTER MEALS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, [illegible] WASTING, &c., &c., have their appropriate remedy in

Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

That it has a really beneficial influence on the Liver, has been proved beyond all doubt by the numerous cases in which it has been tried since the year 1850.

It has saved thousands of valuable lives, and has applied very many thousands more to regulate their residence in India in the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort.

In cases of General debility, especially that form of weakness, bodily and mental, arising from a protracted residence in a warm climate, it has proved itself of the utmost value. In convalescence from long standing Malarious and other Fevers, Affections of the Spleen, Worms and loss of appetite, its benefits have been most signal.

☞ We should add that an indubitable proof of the great value of this wonderful remedy is the various imitations which are being made.

Please observe that it is prepared only by Messrs. E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at their MEDICAL HALL, and from the original receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M.D., and is procurable from Medicine vendors all over India at Rs. 4-0, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 1-8 a bottle. Every bottle capsuled and bears on its label the fac-simile of the signature, to imitate which is felony.

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